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ALBANY.

Annexation of Suburban Villages to New-York—Hearings on the School Bill and on the Charter.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 6.

Charter affairs are again attracting general attention as a consequence of the letter of Mayor Havemeyer and the fact that a large delegation of Germans are here and will be heard before the Committees on Cities this afternoon. Mr. Ottendorfer has arrived with his committee from the German American Reform Organization to oppose the charter, and Aldermen Kehr and others to urge its speedy passage. In addition to these facts it has become known that the committees have now got to work in earnest, and promise to report the charter next week. In what shape they will report it is not yet determined, but it is certain that it will take some form that will prove acceptable to the great body of the Republicans in both the Senate and the Assembly; and such being the case, it will be speedily passed. As was telegraphed last night, these are the facts, notwithstanding the "credible" informant of the Mayor.

There were a few bills introduced in the Assembly by unanimous consent, and among them one by Mr. Herring to annex the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge to the City and County of New-York. The proposed annexation would extend the boundary line of the City about two and a half miles to the northward, and add a population of about 30,000, but the act is not to become operative until the voters of the district proposed to be annexed vote in its favor; the bill has been carefully drawn, and as there is a large majority of the citizens of the towns in favor of the project it will probably be favorably considered by the Legislature. Prof. Clarke, of the Seventh New-York District, introduced a bill to provide for the leasing of Washington Market for twenty-one years; the real object of the bill is to give control of the site to the Butchers' Association, in order that they may erect upon it a market building that will be an ornament to the City and adequate to the wants of the people.

This morning, the Insurance Committee of the Assembly reported adversely to the bill which turns Mr. Chapman out of office as Insurance Superintendent, and also proposed some important amendments to the General Insurance law, which require the superintendent to have all examinations made by attaches of the department, and makes it a misdemeanor for these to take any fee or reward for these services. Superintendent Chapman has introduced these changes, and the law is intended to make these improvements obligatory upon his successors.

HEARING ON THE SCHOOL BILL.

The great interest which is felt in the new School bill, introduced by Mr. Patterson, was shown by the large number of prominent citizens of New-York who were present this afternoon to urge or oppose it before the Committee of Literature of the Senate, Mr. Benedict, Chairman, and the Committee on Public Education of the Assembly, Mr. Husted, Chairman. Those who appeared against the bill were Lawrence D. Kiernan, formerly a Tammany member of Assembly, and now Tammany Clerk of the Board of Education, and Mr. William Wood, one of Mayor Hall's Commissioners of Education, and also a Dock Commissioner. Those who came here to urge the passage of the bill were James W. Booth, James W. Farr, Thomas Boese, James R. Davis, Horatio P. Allen, Henry P. West, James L. Miller, James S. Burston, Geo. E. Kasimer, D. W. C. Ward, Morris Friedsham, and Wm. H. Gedney, all of whom were present except Mr. Booth, who was confined to his bed at the hotel by serious illness. The first speaker was Mr. James W. Farr, who offered an amendment providing for the method of the appointment of inspector, and then introduced Mr. Thos. Boese, who said he was here only in compliance with many urgent requests to that effect which he had received. In discussing the bill he said the free schools of the City were first established in 1805, and in spite of sectarian warfare upon them they became more popular until 1825, when they were first known as the public schools, and remained under the same control until 1840, when came the great sectarian agitation as to the distribution of school funds, and in 1842 the schools were established on the basis on which they remained until 1853, when they became subject to a board of education chosen substantially as proposed in the bill under consideration, and they became, under this management, marvels of efficiency, and so remained until they were taken possession of by the Tweed Ring in 1869, there having been some modifications made in 1864. During that period the New-York system became the model, not only for all the cities of the Union, but even attracted the attention of the Governments of England, Russia, Prussia, and Switzerland, all of whom sent commissions to examine it. The manner in which funds were raised for the support of the schools especially received commendation, and was the device of the wisest men of the State of all political parties. The speaker went on to show the devices by which the Ring sought to retain power, the chief of which was the pretense that under the law they had passed they would take the schools entirely out of politics, yet the first Commissioner appointed was Nathaniel Sands, Tax Commissioner, at $10,000 per annum, and nearly all the other members of the board appointed by Oakey Hall, were men who held high official positions, and were the slaves of the Ring who naturally struck the publications of Harper Bros. from the list of books used in the schools. That the management of the Ring Commissioners was disastrous was shown by the statistics of average attendance. Under the old system it was 74,166 in 1865, 76,241 in 1866, 81,596 in 1867, and 86,154 in 1868, the increase being 11,958; under the present management the attendance was 85,995 in 1869, 84,522 in 1870, and 83,882 in 1871, being a decrease of 3,900. He then proceeded to show the extravagance, if nothing else, of the Department of Public Instruction, and proceeded to discuss the method of choosing school commissioners, proposed by the law, by districts, which he defended by saying that it was necessary in order to secure that representation of all interests which is essential to the prosperity and usefulness of the schools. Commissioners chosen in any other way cannot know the people, and as a result cannot intelligently perform the duties imposed upon them. Whether appointed by the Mayor or elected by the people, the commissioners should be chosen under the district system. At this point, Mr. Husted asked the opinion of Mr. Boese as to whether the trustees should be appointed by the Mayor or the Commissioners, to which he answered that he thought the Commissioners would be more likely to know the proper persons to appoint, but the friends of the bill are not strenuous on the point. Mr. Boese, in reply to questions of Mr. Husted and Mr. Clapp, explained the duties of School Inspectors as protectors of the treasury, but admitted that if the office of inspector should be abolished the system would be simplified without detriment to the public. From this point Mr. Boese was chiefly occupied in answering the questions of Mr. Husted as to the proper method of appointing and prescribing the duties of trustees, one of the chief points being whether it would not be better to have a board of five trustees for each school, but Mr. Boese was decidedly of opinion that it would not answer. Senator Benedict also took part in the discussion of these points. Commissioner William Wood then addressed the Commissioners at length in advocacy of the retention of the present Board of Public Instruction, and read, as he said, the opinion of THE TIMES in 1869, of its predecessors. But Mr. Boese soon brought out the fact that he was reading from a communication and not an editorial. He agreed with Mr. Boese that the plague spot of the school system is the Trustees, and that the appointments of teachers ought to be with the Central Board. He then attempted to explain the differences which appeared in the statements of Mr. Boese and Mr. Lewis as to the school attendance. Mr. Horatio P. Allen followed in reply to Commissioner Wood, and thoroughly exposed the wrongs which had been perpetrated upon the school system by the Ring Commissioners, five of whom, he said, held other positions, by the grace of the Ring, at $10,000 per annum. He then proceeded to argue in favor of the bill, saying the Commissioners should be chosen by districts, because they would thus be more intimately acquainted with the wants of all localities, and he thought that the appointment by the Mayor would secure better officers than elections. He favored the appointment of trustees by the Commissioners, and asked in the interest of education that a return should be made to the system which was uprooted in 1869 by the Tammany Ring for political purposes. He referred in bitter terms to the *Reader* prepared for the Normal School by Commissioner Wood, for the reason that it does not contain a single selection from any American author.

Mr. Husted, at the conclusion of Mr. Allen's address, allowed five minutes to each side for personal explanation. Mr. Wood availed himself of the privilege to explain that he had not incorporated anything American in his *Reader* because he did not wish to violate the copyrights of American authors. Mr. Boese made his personal explanation take the shape of an inquiry as to how a high-toned gentleman like Mr. Wood could read, as he read from THE TIMES, an anonymous communication as an editorial. And then came Larry Kernan, who indulged in a lengthy tirade against the Republicans who are trying to overthrow that marvel of purity and efficiency in his eyes—the Tammany department of public instruction.

The session of that committee was over three hours, and the struggle took the shape of a stand-up fight by the Republicans in favor of the Patterson bill, and the Tammany office-holders who would be turned out by it, against the bill. Nobody else appeared to object to the measure.

HEARING ON THE CHARTER.

The House and Senate Committees on Cities met in the Senate Chamber this afternoon to hear the views of the Committee representing the "German Reform Organization of New-York" on the charter amendments. The principal speaker was Alderman Ottendorfer; with him were associated Henry Clausen, Cody Anfenger, and L. C. Waehner. Mr. Flammer addressed the committee in behalf of the Republican Central Committee, which he represented. The hearing commenced at 4 o'clock. Mr. Ottendorfer rose and said the organization he represented had presented their memorial to the Legislature, asking a hearing from it, which had been kindly granted. They had taken this action, impelled by a sense of the importance of having the government of the City of New-York laid on an essentially non-partisan basis. The charter drawn up by the Republican Committee met, in a large measure, their entire approval; but, on more mature consideration, they saw there some objectionable features in it which they wished amended. He thought the expression in the preliminary remarks of the document, that the committee had not been unmindful of the interests of the Republican Party, showed that the drafters of the charter had been led by their party relations into some grave mistakes. Passing from the introductory remarks to the charter itself, Mr. Ottendorfer turned to the section providing for the confirmation of the nominations of the Mayor by the Board of Aldermen. Against this he argued at considerable length, but presented no ideas which were not fully adduced and replied to in previous hearings on this question. He next spoke of the necessity of restoring to the Department of Parks the opening of the streets and boulevards above Fifty-ninth-street, from which they were taken, with disastrous effect to the City, by a clause fraudulently smuggled into a law passed in 1871. The gentlemen he represented had the fullest confidence in the integrity of the Legislature, and only asked that citizens have an opportunity to present their views at this time. Mr. Ottendorfer spoke very indistinctly, and it was frequently difficult to understand what he said, even when sitting beside him.

Alderman Kehrr replied to Mr. Ottendorfer. He claimed that the Board of Aldermen as truly represented the people of the City as the Mayor, and remarked that those who had spent a lifetime under the influence of Tammany Hall, very naturally distrusted the Board of Aldermen. He further argued against the proposition to hold a charter election in the Spring.

Mr. Flammer said that the arguments on either side of these disputed questions had been so fully ventilated that very little remained to be said. He appeared not so much to present abstract arguments as to show that the committee which Mr. Ottendorfer represented did not represent a united German opinion. We appear to show what that division of opinion is. There was a section of our German citizens, fully as large as that which agreed with the Reform organization, which entirely differed with it as to the advisability of allowing the Mayor the absolute power of appointment and approval, and of holding elections in the Spring. He then briefly argued in favor of adopting the charter as prepared by the Republican Committee, and hoped the Legislature would pass it in that form.

Mr. Henry Clausen followed with some brief remarks in reply to those of Alderman Kehrr, and Dr. Neuman closed the hearing by speaking in behalf of the German Republicans for the proper limitation of the power of the Mayor, and the uselessness of Spring elections.

When the hearing had been concluded, the committee went into executive session, all the members being present except Mr. Coshen, of Brooklyn, and in order to test the sentiment of the members on the leading points which have been in dispute, it was ordered that a vote be taken on them.

The first one to be taken up was the proposition to abolish the Board of Assistant Aldermen, which was carried by a vote of 11 to 4, as follows: Yeas—Woodin, Perry, Palmer, Adams, Weismann, Pierson, Patterson, Higgins, Alberger, and Deering; nays—Benedict, Tiemann, Opdyke, and Blumenthal. The next vote was upon the removal of all heads of departments, including the four who were left in by the Republican Committee, and it was decided to remove all by all the members voting in the affirmative except Senators Woodin, Palmer, and Adams, and Mr. Deering.

There were two votes taken as to the day of the charter election, the motion taking different forms. It was decided that the day should be the same as the general election by all voting in the affirmative, except Tiemann, Opdyke, and Deering.

Upon the appointing power four votes were taken, the first being proposed by Mr. Benedict, that the Aldermen nominate, and the Mayor confirm, which was decided in the negative, receiving only the votes of Benedict, Blumenthal, and Tiemann. The vote was then taken on the proposition of Senator Woodin, that the Mayor and Aldermen make the appointments in joint convention, which was defeated by a vote of 5 to 10, those voting for it being Pierson, Patterson, Woodin, Weismann, and Mr. Blumenthal. The proposition that the Mayor alone make the appointments was defeated by 3 to 12, the yeas being Benedict, Alberger, and Blumenthal. All these propositions had been voted on as amendments to the motion of Mr. Pierson that the Mayor nominate and the Aldermen confirm, and the vote recurring on this original motion it was laid on the table by a vote of 13 to 2, the only votes in the negative being Mr. Opdyke and Mr. Deering. All these votes had been taken merely as a sort of a reconnoissance in force, and it was understood that nobody was to be considered as bound by it. When the votes had been taken the joint committee was dissolved, and hereafter action on the charter will be taken by the committees separately.

The Assembly Committee held a meeting this evening, at which it was ordered that a subcommittee of three be appointed to prepare the bill ready for introduction; and Mr. Opdyke, Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Deering were appointed the committee. These gentlemen began their labors this evening, and will continue them here to-morrow, and on Saturday at New-York, with the expectation that they will be ready to report on Monday. There is now a prospect that the charter will be speedily reported, notwithstanding no conclusion has been reached as to the appointing power, although Mayor Havemeyer was credibly informed that this had been fixed up some days ago. In the end it will be found, probably, that the Mayor will nominate and the Aldermen confirm, without any alternative being presented. Such, at least, is at present the general sentiment of the Legislature, and I cannot conceive of any pressure which can be brought to change it.

EVENING SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Assembly had a session this evening devoted to general orders, several bills being disposed of in Committee of the Whole, presided over in turn by Mr. Beebe, of Sullivan; Mr. Patterson, of New-York, and Mr. Opdyke. There was the usual buncombe voting on the resolution to adjourn from to-morrow until Monday evening, which was carried by 65 to 27. The Senate resolution to adjourn from the 14th to the 24th will probably be amended in the Assembly, so that the recess will be from Feb. 28 to March 10. The General Appropriation bill was reported this evening by Mr. Fort from the Committee of Ways and Means, which is unusually early in the session for it to appear.

NEW-JERSEY.

Railroad Matters—Rev. Dr. McCosh on Education.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 6.—There appears to be no end to the flood of railroad schemes upon which the Legislature is to be required to take action. In the Senate, to-day, a bill was introduced by Mr. Hewitt to legalize the consolidation of the New-Jersey Tube Transportation Company with the Continental Railway Company, for the purpose of constructing and operating a railroad across this State as part of a continuous line of railway from Council Bluffs to the shores of the Hudson. The companies here named were chartered some years ago, and their recent consolidation is supposed to have looked to the supply of the final link necessary to establish another through route connection with the West. A bill was also introduced to incorporate the New-Jersey Atmospheric Railway Company, with authority to transport by atmospheric tubes, anywhere in this State, passengers, goods, and merchandise. The capital of the company is fixed at $500,000.

A bill to incorporate the Livingston University, of Camden, confers authority to grant the degrees of Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Divinity, and Bachelor of Arts.

Both Houses have adjourned for the week, many members having gone on a visit of inspection to the State Reform School for Boys at Jamesburg.

The House Committee on Corporations has decided to give another hearing, next Tuesday evening, on the bill to incorporate the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad. It is probable that the contest over the passage of the bill will commence in the House on the day following.

Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College, visited the Senate to-day, and made a brief address on the educational interests of the State.

Gaffney, the Buffalo Murderer, Suddenly Develops Insanity.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Grave doubts have existed during the last forty-eight hours as to the sanity of John Gaffney, condemned to be hanged to-morrow. Sheriff Cleveland telegraphed to Gov. Dix, asking for a respite until the question of his sanity could be fully determined. To this Gov. Dix returned a prompt refusal. Subsequently physicians were summoned by the Sheriff to examine the prisoner, and telegraphed to the Governor for further time for an investigation. In the meantime, in compliance with the requirements of the law in such cases, the Sheriff summoned a jury, composed of most intelligent and highly respected citizens, to try the issue. This inquisition met this afternoon, and were duly sworn by the Sheriff. District-Attorney Williams appeared for the people, and Judge Talcott, of the Supreme Court of Erie County, gave his presence. Only one physician out of five swore positively that he believed the prisoner insane. The others said there was not sufficient time allowed them to decide between real and simulated insanity. During the investigation a telegram was received from Gov. Dix granting, on the recommendation of the physicians, a respite until Friday, 14th inst. The Sheriff thereupon adjourned the further hearing until Tuesday morning, to enable the medical experts from abroad time to be here to examine the prisoner and testify. The excitement in the city relative to the matter is high.

The Missouri Senatorial Bribery Investigation.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—Tom Dorris, son of Gen. Dorris, testified, yesterday, before the Senatorial Bribery Committee, in Jefferson City. He said his father loaned Edens about $1,500, but there was nothing to indicate for what it was loaned. It was mere bagatelle. Edens was a general acquaintance in want of the luxuries of life, and it was not ascertained how much money he could get away with. Wilson got about the same amount as Edens, but had given no obligation for it. Wilson was supposed to have some influence, and Gen. Dorris was a Liberal. Witness distributed small amounts among friends ranging from $20 to $60, and he was only surprised they did not ask for more. He brought about $15,000 to Jefferson City. The money was borrowed from his mother, who in turn borrowed it from his father. It was got for lobbying purposes, and to banquet the members if his father was elected; also to supply the wants of the members should they need assistance. His plan was to mix around among the members, and make himself agreeable. As to whether he accomplished the latter, Mr. Walker and Mr. Bell, of this committee, could tell, as he associated and boarded with them. He personally spent about $300. The remainder of the $15,000 was sent back to his mother in St. Louis. His father and Col. Bogy had large dealings in money years ago.

Much more of this sort of testimony was given by Dorris, but nothing in relation to bribery, or in any way connecting Col. Bogy, or any other candidate excepting his father, in the use of money.

The Curley Case.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The following is Judge Bookes' decision in the Curley case: Judge Bookes said he would consider the question of accepting bail after the bondsmen appeared. On the reassembling of the court, at 12 o'clock, he announced that, in view of the fact that there had been no rebutting testimony in Curley's favor, and that the Grand Jury met so soon, Monday next, he had decided not to accept bail in a less sum than the total amount stolen from the Waterford Bank. The prisoner was accordingly remanded to jail.

WASHINGTON.

Soreness on the Abolition of the Franking Privilege—Resuscitation of Mr. Sherman's Banking Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Gen. Banks begged the House to take up the bill relating to the fisheries clause of the Washington treaty, but it refused, and recommenced its wrangle over the post-office appropriation and its mourning over the abolition of the franking privilege. The Postmaster-General was upon the floor, and a number of remarks, as pointed as they were personal, were made by Gen. Butler and others, in a way that showed a discourteous desire to place him in an unpleasant position. Nothing could have been more good-natured than the manner in which Mr. Creswell faced this fire, and continued his consultations with the Appropriation Committee about the items of the bill. Finally, the House passed the bill substantially as it came before it, so that the majority of the House, while not as noisy as the Butler coterie, is willing to stand by the abolition of franking, and unwilling to be driven into any action to seriously embarrass the department.

THE BANKING BILL.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, in the Senate to-day entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Finance Committee's specie payment and free banking bill was laid on the table yesterday. This puts the measure in condition to be brought before the Senate once more, and its friends claim it will still exhibit strength enough to pass. It was killed before by too much talk. If the vote had been taken at any time on the merits of the bill, its passage, in the judgment of many, was certain; but it was laid on the table as the only way which was practicable to stop wearying and useless discussion.

LOUISIANA.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will make a report to the Senate on Saturday or Monday next on that branch of the Louisiana case which relates to the electoral vote. The other branches of the investigation will continue for a few days longer. At present the testimony relates chiefly to the condition of political affairs in the State. The testimony will be closed this week, or early next, on all branches of the case.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

Senator Wilson left for Boston to-night. He will return in time to be present, on Wednesday next, at the counting of the electoral vote. He said to-day that he should tender his resignation as Senator from Massachusetts before his return, and in time to enable the Legislature to elect his successor by the 18th or 20th, who will thus be able to take his seat before the 4th of March. The friends of the two leading candidates, Messrs. Dawes and Boutwell, are equally confident of success. Mr. Dawes' friends in Boston write letters full of encouragement, while the friends of Mr. Boutwell declare that the fact that the Boston *Journal* has got off the fence and come out for the Secretary, insures his success.

THE LOUISVILLE SHIP CANAL.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day considered and practically finished the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. There is but one question pending, and that is the proposition to assume the debt of the Louisville Ship Canal, amounting to $1,250,000, and thus enable the Government to come into complete possession of that improvement. The proposition is very urgently pressed by the Western river interests, but the committee is believed to be adverse to admitting this heavy appropriation into the River and Harbor bill. A special hearing will be had to-morrow of this particular interest.

PACIFIC RAILROAD INTEREST.

The House Committee on Appropriations will, to-morrow, consider and act upon the Senate amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill, which involves the Pacific Railroad interest question. The railroad parties are well represented here, and are making a very earnest contest over the proposed legislation. As the amendment of the Senate now stands it assumes the five per cent. of the net earnings of the roads, which is required to be paid into the Treasury, to be due, and does not include that question in the proposition to be submitted to the courts. It is quite likely that the committee will resolve to recommend nonconcurrence with the Senate, with an amendment which shall also submit the five per cent net earnings question to the courts, together with the transportation interest matter.

KILLED.

The Memphis Bridge bill was to-day knocked in the head by a recommittal.

SENATOR CALDWELL'S CASE.

It is expected that there will be a majority and a minority report from the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the case of Mr. Caldwell. Those who speculate upon the result conjecture that the committee will stand four to three, or five to two. Even should the majority report be adverse, which the friends of Mr. Caldwell do not expect, it is thought by them that two-thirds of the Senate will not agree that Mr. Caldwell was guilty of any intended or actual bribery. With the exception of the $15,000 paid to induce Mr. Carney to withdraw from the contest, which is confessed, concerning the propriety of which payment politicians and moralists do not appear to agree, but which, it is urged, was in no sense a bribe, those who defend Mr. Caldwell insist that no act of bribery has been proved, and no money for such a purpose traced from him to any member of the Legislature. The report will probably be made early in the ensuing week. The reply of Judge Crozier, of the defense, will be submitted on Monday.

MR. COLFAX AND MR. AMES.

Mr. Colfax is quite ready to confront Mr. Ames when that gentleman is ready to appear. Contrary to announcement, Ames did not appear this morning. During the interim in the examination, Mr. Colfax has carefully examined the private papers relating to his business transactions for the last four years, and is willing to render an account of the stewardship of his private matters to a public which, it would seem, has become cruel, ungenerous, and exacting toward a servant whose fidelity has been proven by integrity for a quarter of a century. The statement published in a New-York journal that his bank account shows a deposit of $45,000 during the year 1868 is inexact. That total covers the business of three years, including salary and all receipts from lectures, and embraces in many instances the repeated employment of the same capital in different investments during that period. The statement originated from an impertinent glance at the Vice-President's account, which impertinence was rebuked by the committee on the spot.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

The representatives of the Mormon interests here are much dissatisfied with the information that the President and Attorney-General will urge the passage of Senator Logan's bill to promote justice in the several Territories as the only possible speedy solution of the Mormon problem, if it is to be solved at all. They desire that the attempt be made in a manner less severe than that which they think the Logan bill contemplates. They claim that the recent reports from Salt Lake are sensational and unfounded. They particularly charge that the memorial from Utah, claiming to proceed from the more eminent lawyers of that Territory, is a tissue of partisan misrepresentation and an unfair compilation from garbled extracts of the law.

HAWLEY'S RAILWAY BILL.

Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, does not expect that the sense of the House can be again taken this session upon his bill for the regulation of railways. The question involves so many constitutional theories that members are not likely to act upon it without consideration. The bill is now with the Committee on Commerce, where it will be likely to remain, as that Committee will not again be called.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FUNDED LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The funded loan subscriptions in the United States and Europe to-day have been so heavy that the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to stop interest, has issued the call for one hundred millions of five-twenty bonds of 1862, in advance of the closing of the books, Friday evening. Additional calls will be issued, to follow shortly, the Secretary having declined to call at one time more than one hundred millions, because of the clerical labor involved in preparing, receiving, and delivering the bonds.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: O. H. Blocker, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Third District of North Carolina; John Tyler, Jr., Assessor of Internal Revenue for Florida; Charles M. Hamilton, Collector of Customs at Key West, Fla.; John T. Dezendorf, Appraiser of Merchandise, Norfolk, Va.; Adam J. Bigges, Appraiser of Merchandise, Cleveland, Ohio; Joseph R. Crozet, Third Lieutenant of the Revenue Marine. Consuls—George L. McManus at Chihuahua, Mexico; M. F. Hatch at Merida, Mexico; A. G. Dunn at Ancona, Italy. Postmasters—H. M. Hamilton, Eaton Rapids, Mich.; C. P. Gregg, Trumansburg, N. Y.; Mrs. Belle C. Shumard, Fort Smith, Ark.; J. Bryant, Spartansburg, S. C.; Mrs. Emma E. Cotton, Versailles, Ky., and O. R. Tyler, Wolcottville, Conn.

TOBACCO AND THE REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day addressed the following letter to the Chairman and members of the Finance Committee: The final passage of the bill in regard to selling leaf tobacco direct to consumers, which passed the House yesterday, will, in the respectful judgment of this office, prove disastrous to the revenue from tobacco, and is most earnestly deprecated by the whole body of manufacturers of tobacco throughout the country. I have addressed the Chairman of your committee, to-day, asking a hearing for the office and the manufacturers of the country before the Senate is called to consider it. We estimate that the revenue would be reduced $3,000,000 per annum by the proposed bill.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

Visit to Wilmington, Del.—Enthusiastic Reception by the Citizens.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

WILMINGTON, Del. Feb. 6.—We have had a festival of it here to-day, in consequence of a visit from President Grant, who came at the invitation of the citizens. In order to make the occasion more interesting, the Governor and members of the State Legislature were also invited, the natural consequence being much enthusiasm among the residents of Wilmington.

The programme for to-day, as arranged by the City Council Committee, was a very extensive one, but it was carried out quite successfully. At 9¾, the Committees of Council and Citizens met at the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Depot, and proceeded in a special train to Perryville, where they met the Presidential party.

The Wilmington train the met President near Perryville, when a junction was effected and both sets of cars started for this place. In the meantime the Chairman of the Council Committee, Mr. H. F. Pickels, with Mayor Simms, proceeded to the President's car, followed by the Council Committee, the other members of Council, and Citizens' Committee, who were each introduced to President Grant by Mr. Pickels, and to Secretary Robeson, Gen. Babcock, the President's Private Secretary; Dr. Sharp, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, and Judge Geo. P. Fisher, who also accompanied the President.

These courtesies over, the delegation retired to their seats until the train reached the Delaware boundary, when the committee again visited the President's car and welcomed him to the State. The address was made by Mayor Simms, in the following words:

SIR: As the chief executive officer of Wilmington, and in behalf of the City Council and the people of Wilmington, I tender your Excellency the hospitalities of our city. In performing this agreeable duty, I am happy to say that those participating in this demonstration of to-day belong to both political parties. Though in the last exciting political campaign political opponents, each working zealously for what they believed to be right, yet to-day I can, in all truthfulness, proclaim that we know no party, but as citizens of our common country are here to receive and welcome our President. Belonging to our little State of Delaware, (and though small she be as to territory and population we are proud of her record,) we feel that she has always responded cheerfully to the calls of her country, and to the extent of her resources has answered all demands made on her. Her history, from the revolutionary period to the present time, is her eulogy. With it, as Delawareans, we are content. Of your own great deeds, Mr. President, I will not speak. They form a bright page in the history of our country. There they will remain, to show future generations what great results ability, courage, and determination may accomplish, when rightly directed. I assure you our people are well pleased and exceedingly gratified with your kindness in paying us this visit, and, if agreeable to your Excellency, we will use this opportunity to visit with you our factories and workshops, the pride and boast of our city, that you may see the facilities we enjoy for producing all that goes to make a nation great and prosperous. In conclusion, and in behalf of our people, I bid you welcome, an honest, hearty welcome.

The President, in reply, spoke very briefly, as is his custom, as follows:

SIR: It gives me pleasure to visit Delaware, and particularly Wilmington, the chief commercial city of the State, especially as the invitation to do so is not partisan, as I am assured it is not. It will also afford me great pleasure to visit your industrial establishments, and to accept the hospitalities of your people.

When the train arrived at this city an immense concourse of citizens had assembled at the depot to greet the President. So great was the crowd that it occupied in solid mass the whole of French-street up to and even beyond Front, at which point the carriages for the visitors had been stationed. Fully 6,000 persons were present, and when Gen. Grant appeared on the platform of his car he was received with tumultuous cheers. So eagerly did the people struggle to get a glimpse of the President's features that it was with great difficulty that the committee gained a passage through the crowd for their distinguished visitors. The carriages were, however, at length reached, and the Presidential party were at once driven to the residence of J. T. Heald, Esq., on Delaware-avenue.

About the same time the Governor and the members of the General Assembly arrived, and they were conveyed to Public School-house No. 4, where the formal reception took place.

Upon the arrival of the party at the school-house, they proceeded to the girls' department, and spent an hour in hearing the pupils recite in the ordinary recitations of the school. The pupils then sang several of their beautiful school songs. The committee of the Board of Education called on Gov. Ponder for a speech. He delegated the duty to Major J. R. Lofland, who referred in highly complimentary terms to the school.

The party then drove to the Board of Trade Room, where they were received by members of the Board of Trade. The party of visitors included the Governor, all the members of the General Assembly, including the Speakers of both Houses, Congressman-elect Lofland, President Purnell, of Delaware College, and other distinguished gentlemen. A large number of members of the board and other citizens also came to pay their respects.

At 12:40 the State party were placed in carriages, and driven to join the President at Mr. Heald's. They were accompanied by Vice-President Lea and James Bradford, Esq., of the Board of Trade, and by Col. J. H. Moore and Dr. E. G. Shortlidge, of the Board of Education.

A collation was then enjoyed by the company, and at 2 o'clock the President, Governor, members of the General Assembly, and guests from Philadelphia, escorted by subcommittees of two each from the Committees of Council, Citizens, Soldiers and Sailors, and Board of Trade, took carriages to visit the leading manufacturing establishments of the city.

At 6 o'clock this evening all the invited guests joined the President at a banquet given him by the citizens of Wilmington at the Hall of the Institute, when the usual complimentary and hearty speeches were exchanged. At 8½ o'clock the President and suite retired for the purpose of visiting the Military Fair at the Grand Opera-house, where they seemed much pleased at the display afforded. President Grant will return to Washington to-morrow.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fatal Accidents—Arrested for Stealing at the Boston Fire.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 6.—Allen Heman Lincoln, aged seventeen years, a student in the Freshman class at Brown University, was killed, last evening, by his sled striking a tree. The accident occurred in Newton Centre, where he was spending vacation with his father, Rev. Heman Lincoln, D. D. Albert Lincoln, of Nashville, Tenn., a cousin of young Lincoln, was badly injured at the same time.

John E. Moore, of Peabody, was killed, last night, while walking on a railroad track.

Charles Henry Tisdale, of Norwich, Conn., a fine-looking young man who came to Boston with a fire company during the great fire, was brought here to-day in custody, charged with stealing at the fire several thousand dollars' worth of silver-ware from Shreve, Crump & Lowe's store. Among the articles recovered from the prisoner is an elaborate silver pitcher and goblet designed for Capt. E. B. Phillips, of the yacht Fearless, which was the successful competitor in the Boston Yacht Club regatta of 1872. The articles were duly inscribed, and at the time of the fire were awaiting the order of the club. Tisdale was held for trial.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Nova Scotia Legislature will meet for the dispatch of business on the 24th of February.

The Hebrew Charity Ball took place last evening at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia.

Evans, the murderer of his grand niece, was taken to the State Prison at Concord, N. H., yesterday.

Haswell's hay warehouse on South Lansing-street, Albany, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is about $5,000.

The Association of the Sons of Brown University held their third annual reunion at the Parker House, Boston, last evening.

Dr. Peters, of Clinton, N. Y., discovered, last evening, a new planet of the tenth magnitude, in declination north 9° 16', right ascension 15° 38'.

Suspicions are entertained that Mr. Leach, who was found dead in the river at Portsmouth, N. H., on Wednesday, was the victim of a drunken fight in a boat.

The Baltic Lloyd's steamer Humboldt, Capt. Arnold, from Havre Jan. 12, for New-York, put into St. John, N. F., on Wednesday, short of coal.

A fire at Boone, Iowa, Tuesday night, destroyed one hardware-store, a grocery-store, two butcher-shops, and one or two other small stores. Loss, $16,000; insurance, $7,000.

Lambert, Hastings & Son's steam saw-mill at West Concord, Vt., embracing shingle and clapboard works, were burned on Wednesday night. The loss has not yet been ascertained.

The City Council of Philadelphia yesterday made an appropriation of $500,000 in aid of the Centennial celebration. A bill for $1,000,000 is pending in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to increase its capital stock to an unlimited extent, has passed both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature unanimously.

The Kansas Senate on Wednesday concurred in the resolution passed by the House to appoint a joint committee to investigate the charges of bribery in the recent Senatorial election.

The Pomeroy Investigating Committee at Topeka, Kansas, did nothing yesterday, except pass a resolution prohibiting the publication of the testimony until permission is granted by the committee.

A telegram has been received in Washington stating that the Kansas House of Representatives has, by a large majority, tabled the resolution requesting United States Senator Caldwell to resign.

Senator Wilson will, on the 18th or 25th inst., notify the proper authorities of Massachusetts of his intended resignation, which will not take place until the expiration of the present Congress.

The balances in the Treasury yesterday were: Currency, $4,639,297; coin, $63,873,595; coin certificates, $24,310,000; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $29,055,000.

The body of Thomas R. Dorsey, of the firm of Thomas R. Dorsey & Co., flour merchants on Howard-street, Baltimore, was found floating in the Frederick-street dock, in that city, yesterday morning.

First Assistant Engineer W. W. Heaton has been detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard and ordered to Washington to relieve Engineer Gowing, who has been granted permission to return to the United States.

Joseph Barber, a brakeman, while coupling cars at West Albany yesterday morning, fell under the train, and both his arms and one leg were broken. He is a resident of Fort Plain. It is thought that he cannot survive.

United States Marshal Packard, of New-Orleans, has arrived in Washington, bringing a large amount of documentary evidence in the Louisiana case, which will be presented to the Senate Investigating Committee.

A popular demonstration in favor of woman suffrage was held in Terre Haute, Ind., last night. An immense audience was present, and resolutions were adopted unqualifiedly pledging the meeting to support woman suffrage.

Mrs. Schuman and Dr. J. P. Wilder, who were arrested in Peoria, Ill., on suspicion of having poisoned a young son of Mrs. Schuman's, were acquitted by the Coroner's jury, no trace of poison having been found in the boy's body.

The State Medical Society before adjourning *sine die*, yesterday, elected the following officers: President, E. M. Moore, Rochester; Vice-President, Francis Burdeck, Johnstown; Secretary, Wm. H. Bailey, Albany; Treasurer, Charles H. Porter, Albany.

The Secretary of the Treasury will issue, to-day, a call for $100,000,000 of five-twenty bonds of 1862, in the order of the numbers of the bonds of that issue still outstanding, as was done in former cases. The syndicate yesterday notified him of its readiness to take the above amount, hence the call.

The Philadelphia jury in the case of Kaas and Siner, indicted for keeping a gambling-house, have been out since Monday, and have not yet asked to be discharged. Siner is a member of the Common Council. It is currently reported that one of the jury is the "backer" of a "keno" establishment.

Capt. Kelly, of the brig Concord, at Baltimore, from Matanzas, reports that on the 12th of January, during a heavy gale, seamen Hugh Manden, of Maine, aged twenty-six; Thomas T. Griffith, of England, aged twenty-six, and Chas. Caulser, of Sweden, aged twenty-eight, were washed overboard and drowned.

Orders of the Commandant of the Forces Operating Against the Modocs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Orders have been issued to the commandant of the United States forces operating against the Modoc Indians to make such disposition of his forces as will tend to protect the settlers and their property in the neighborhood, and to suspend further hostile proceedings against the Indians, unless absolutely necessary, until the arrival of the commission recently appointed to investigate the causes which led Capt. Jack to wage war upon the whites, and the result of this investigation is made known.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Compromise on the Constitutional Question in France—Veto and Participation in Debate.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The *Bien Public* says a compromise has been effected between President Thiers and the Committee of Thirty. The latter agree to modify their constitutional project by extending the veto power of the Executive, so as to allow the President to suspend the operation of a law by his veto for two months after its passage by the Assembly, and also by giving the President the right to participate personally in debates in the Chamber, on interpellations, and all questions of general policy.

The Legitimist and Clerical journals are indignant at the concession of such uncontrolled powers, as they term them, to the Executive.

The Deputies belonging to the conservative and moderate sections of the Left in the Assembly, refuse to sign their names to the address of sympathy to Gen. Garibaldi adopted at the last meeting of the extreme Left.

Stubborn Resistance of the Carlists in Spain.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The *Courrier* (newspaper) of Bayonne says no substantial advantage has yet been gained by the Spanish forces over the insurgents in the northern provinces.

Comment on the Acquittal of Robert Bowles.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The *Daily News* says public opinion sustains the verdict by which Mr. Robert Bowles was yesterday acquitted of the criminal charge against him, and the decision will be satisfactory if the persons guilty of fraudulently converting the securities are brought to justice.

Imprisonment of an Editor in Prussia.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The editor of a Posen newspaper has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for publishing an article entitled "The Battle with God's Church."

Defeat of Mexican Rebels at Mazatlan.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 4, via MATAMOROS, Feb. 6.—Mr. Skilton, the United States Consul, says that the forces of Lozada, the rebel and communist, were defeated before [illegible] and Mazatlan, and are fleeing before the Government troops toward Tepic. Peace prevails in the remainder of the Republic.

The Cuban Loan—Conservative Leaders Conferring.

HAVANA, Feb. 5, via KEY WEST, Feb. 6.—The *Gaceta* to-day publishes the text of the proposals for the loan of $20,000,000 authorized by Captain-General Ceballos.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—The bark Ella, Capt. Paterson, from New-York, has arrived here.

The Marquis of Esperanza and Ramallo Chavari, leaders of the Conservative Party in Porto Rico, have arrived in this city to confer with the leaders of the Spanish Party here.

The rains have ceased, and the grinding of sugar has recommenced everywhere throughout the island.

Candidates in the Election for Judges of the Mexican Supreme Court.

MATAMOROS, Mex., Feb. 6.—Advices from the City of Mexico are that the elections for Chief-Justice and Magistrates of the Supreme Court of Mexico will be held on Sunday next. Porfirio Dias, Mariscal, and Escobedo are among the candidates. The people here seem to take very little interest in the election.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—1 A. M.—Cloudy weather with rain areas has prevailed over the Gulf and South Atlantic States, Tennessee and Southern Virginia, but the winds have now veered to north-westerly, with clear and clearing weather from Western Tennessee to the Western Gulf; south-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather are now prevailing from Pennsylvania northward and eastward, but easterly to northerly winds over Maryland and Virginia, with cloudy weather and light rain. The barometer has fallen from Kentucky to Lake Erie, the upper lakes and the North-west, with winds generally backing to south-westerly and south-easterly, and clear weather except from Lakes Michigan and Superior to Minnesota, where cloudy weather has been reported.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Gulf States, light and fresh north-westerly and south-westerly winds, and clear weather; for the South Atlantic States, winds shifting to northerly to westerly, and clearing weather; from Virginia to Southern Pennsylvania, South-eastern New-York, and the southern portion of New-England, northerly and easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain; for the northern portions of New-England, New-York, and Pennsylvania, partly cloudy weather; from Tennessee to Missouri and the southern portions of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, southerly to westerly winds and generally clear weather; but north of this region, generally cloudy weather and southerly to westerly winds, veering to westerly and north-westerly, accompanied by probably rain and snow.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday as recorded at Hudnut's drug-store, No. 218 Broadway:

3 A. M.	27°	3 P. M.	[illegible]
6 A. M.	30°	6 P. M.	[illegible]
9 A. M.	35°	9 P. M.	[illegible]
12 M.	40°	12 M.	[illegible]

Average, 34½°.

Bankruptcy of a Cincinnati Firm.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 6.—In the United States Court, First District of Ohio, at Cincinnati, Hon. P. B. Swing, Judge, decision was rendered to-day, granting the petition of James T. Williamson, to have the firm styled S. W. Morton & Co., adjudged bankrupt on the declaration of the petitioner that they had stopped payment of their commercial paper for fourteen days, in that they gave a note to plaintiff in payment for lumber, and neglected to pay the same when due. The members of the firm are S. W. Morton and John C. Fremont. Its business was to excavate a railroad tunnel under Walnut Hills at Cincinnati. The case came up on demurrer to the petition by the defense. Four counts of the acts of bankruptcy were alleged. The firm was adjudged bankrupt on the first count above recited, while the petition on the remaining three counts was dismissed, on the ground that the acts alleged, though committed by members of the firm, were not in the line of business proper of the firm, and that S. W. Morton, who committed these acts, and not the firm of which he was a member, was responsible. The allegations were dismissed, as the acts of Morton alone were that of the firm who sold and conveyed personal property to an individual when insolvent and in contemplation of insolvency, and that they made this sale with intent to hinder, delay, and defraud their creditors; and that to avoid legal process they absented themselves six months from the First District of Ohio. The case will probably be taken to a higher tribunal. S. W. Morton, as agent of the firm, transacted business here, while John C. Fremont, the other member of the firm, was at Tarrytown, N. Y. The judgment is against the firm as a firm, and not against its members as individuals.

Approaching Festivities in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 6.—The Spring meeting at the Chickasaw course has been arranged to commence on April 29, and will continue for five days. The stakes are to be closed by March.

Preparations for celebrating Mardi Gras festivities have been made on an extensive scale by the mystic order. All large halls have been secured for the occasion. The railroads and steam-boat lines will furnish excursion tickets at half fare

LOUISIANA.

Continuation of the Investigation by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections resumed the Louisiana investigation this morning. Gov. Warmoth stated that on the 9th of December, the day on which the Legislature met, other members of the Wharton board were under a rule for appearance before the United States Court for contempt. The case was twice postponed and then tried, after which the Court took the matter under advisement, and has since so held it without decision. He also stated that the testimony given yesterday touching the organization and actions of the Wharton board was true.

COL. WHARTON RECALLED.

Col. Wharton was recalled and examined by Mr. Ray. He testified that he was present when the Supervisor of Madison Parish swore to his returns in New-Orleans. Several others made affidavits there at the same time. This was several days after the election.

By Gen. McMillan—It was his impression that the returns from Madison were sworn to by the Commissioners of Election in the parish.

Gen. McMillan submitted the returns to show that they were properly certified before the Supervisors.

Mr. Ray said the Supervisors before whom the oaths were taken had no authority to administer oaths.

Gov. Warmoth thought they had.

Mr. Ray read the fifty-third section of the Election law providing that commissioners of registration shall, immediately upon the closing of the polls, seal up the boxes and deliver them to the Supervisor of Registration, by whom the votes shall be counted, and the returns sworn to by the supervisors and judges, and send them to the Secretary of State, together with a copy of the list of voters and other papers at each poll. Ray said he did not find copies of these papers.

Mr. Southmayd said the papers were here.

Mr. Morton said that either side should have the opportunity to inspect all papers before the committee, and requested that all papers intended to be presented to the committee be produced to-morrow morning.

TESTIMONY OF MR. FELLOWS.

J. Q. A. Fellows was sworn and examined by Mr. Ray. Witness prepared the papers submitted to the Court in the Wharton investigation case the day on which the injunction was prepared in the suit of Herron against Wharton, for illegally taking possession of the office of Secretary of State, and acting as a member of the Returning Board, and Judge Dibble suggested that the matter had better be approached under the "Intrusion act;" witness acted upon that suggestion; Dibble had nothing to do with the drawing of the papers; for several years witness had held himself aloof from politics; at the opening of the last campaign an effort was made by the moderate Democrats to form an alliance with the Liberal Republicans; they thought they could succeed with Warmoth's help; witness thought they could not, and said that Warmoth had not more than 1,000 or 2,000 followers; this was admitted, but they said that through his manipulation of the registration and returns, through the officers he was permitted by law to appoint, he could be counted as good for 20,000; this was the general talk, and witness believed the estimate to be correct; witness said that before the fusion the Democrats instinctedly abused Warmoth, and that Ogden said afterward the fusion had probably lost the Democratic Party 20,000 votes. Mr. Southmayd remarked to witness that it was enough to make a man's hair stand on end to see the manipulations which the returns had undergone.

By Mr. Trumbull—Was employed in these injunction cases by Mr. Herron; Mr. Lynch called upon him as a member of the Returning Board; had conversations with Messrs. Fields, Ray, and Kellogg; went into the Antoine suit at Mr. Kellogg's suggestion; no person employed in the Custom-house ever consulted with him in relation to appearing in the suits; first applied for and obtained an injunction for Herron, individually, on the 13th; the injunction was granted in Chambers; no notice was given to the other side; Mr. Dibble suggested that probably this injunction would not hold, and made the suggestion above mentioned; drew the papers that night and went to the Judge in his private office back of the court-room the next morning; knows that there is no practice by which a proceeding can be taken in court before notice to the opposite party. Did not proceed under the Intrusion act at Dibble's suggestion, because he intended to do so, and applied for the injunction simply as a precautionary measure. The next case was the intrusion case of Herron vs. Wharton. The fourth was a proceeding of Warmoth against Herron, Longstreet, and Hawkins, restraining them from acting as returning officers. A restraining order, in the first instance, was issued in this case without notice to the opposite parties. Mr. Dibble was ejected from the court by a crowd of "thugs," not by the Sheriff. The Sheriff assisted the crowd, and the crowd assisted the Sheriff. Mr. Elmore conducted the business of the court. Don't know Mr. McEnery to be corrupt. Don't know him at all. Don't mean to say that the candidates were corrupt, but that the fusion was made for the purpose of securing Warmoth's influence.

By Mr. Carpenter—Have practiced law in the Supreme Court of Louisiana since 1862; am a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States; a rule to show cause is always granted without previous notice to opposite parties.

By Mr. Morton—Do not know of any Republican who supported Grant and Kellogg who was appointed supervisor; understood that the influence through which it was estimated that Warmoth was worth 15,000 or 20,000 votes was corrupt; the general feeling among Republicans was that corrupt influences would be used, and measures were adopted to counteract them by the printing of affidavits, &c.

By Mr. Trumbull—Thinks the law of Congress concerning affidavit votes covers any case of refusal of registration.

Mr. Trumbull showed witness samples of affidavits used.

The witness recognized one of them as one of the forms used; never saw one signed in blank by a party authorized to administer oaths; never heard of Prescott.

By Gov. Warmoth—In 1868 witness ran for Congress as an independent candidate; received about 12,000 votes; his opponent had, he thinks, about 27,000 more votes than there were males over twenty-one years of age in the whole district; this election was held under Gen. Sheridan; his relations with Gov. Warmoth for the last two or three years have been bitter; made a speech in New-Orleans last April in which he paid his respects to him; don't remember what he said; was asked to prove his charges; refused to prove his charges; refused to apologize, and refused to give Warmoth's friends satisfaction; in the speech in question he charged Warmoth with corruptly securing the passage of the Levee bill, by which the tax-payers were robbed. Don't know that Warmoth opposed the bill. His signature appeared on two such bills. Don't know that the second bill so modified the first as to save the tax-payers millions of dollars, and that Warmoth signed the first on condition that the second should be passed. Did not remember of speaking of Warmoth in any other speech. Had been very unfriendly to Warmoth since he attempted to oust the Government at Jefferson and establish another in its place. The case was taken to the Supreme Court. Just before the decree was about to take effect Warmoth reappointed friends, and caused another suit, pending which Jefferson was annexed to New-Orleans. Warmoth made the appointments before the terms of the officers then in office had expired. Was not present when Dibble, Herron, and Kellogg had the interview with regard to the Herron injunction. Don't know that Dibble dictated the order to be applied for.

Gov. Warmoth—Didn't you send a telegram to New-Orleans from Washington, intended to be shown to Judge Durell, saying that any decision made by him would be sustained by the authorities here?

Mr. Fellows—I did not send any telegram to New Orleans. Did not make such a statement after my return. Saw no frauds during the election in 1872, but heard of them.

By Mr. Ray—Is counsel for Herron in the defalcation case. Up to the 23d of January seventy-two cases had not been tried.

By Mr. McMillan—Is not sure whether conviction of defalcation is necessary before removal from office.

Mr. Southmayd asked the witness to repeat the statement about what he said about the returns.

Witness did not recollect Mr. Southmayd's words, but the impression made was as stated.

SOUTHMAYD SWEARS.

Mr. Southmayd took the stand and said: In the conversation referred to at No. 59 Camp-street, in the presence of several gentlemen, I said the amount of work done by the returning officers and clerks, was simply fearful, and would make Fellows' hair stand on end. He did not say the registration or election was a fraud, for he had no evidence they were. Had said and repeated, that the Election law was intended to compass fraud. Believed the elections of 1868 and 1870 were frauds, but had no means of knowing that of 1872 was.

Mr. Carpenter—Under whose auspices was the law passed?

Mr. Southmayd—The Returning Board established by Gen. Sheridan. I think the law was passed by the first Legislature.

Mr. Ray—Could the law be fairly executed without fraud?

Mr. Southmayd—Don't see how it could.

Mr. McMillan—Was Mr. Ray a member of the Senate at that time?

Mr. Southmayd—He was. [Laughter.]

Mr. Ray—Was Mr. McMillan a member of the House?

Mr. Southmayd—I can't answer that.

Mr. McMillan—Gen. McMillan was a member of the House at that time; opposed the Election law; knew that it was a fraud, and does now.

The investigation then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow, when the election returns, court dockets, and other documentary evidence will be examined.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Cases Disposed of Yesterday—The Legality of Judge Sutherland's Court.

In the Court of General Sessions, Part I., yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, the following cases were disposed of:

Frank G. Tellar, tried for the larceny of watches and jewelry, worth $91, from the store of Richard H. Elias, No. 611 Broadway, was found guilty, and sentenced to four years and six months in the State Prison.

Louis Smith pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent to State Prison for two and a half years.

Henry Lee was placed on trial for forgery of a check on the National Citizens' Bank. He obtained a check for $20, in the name of Charles Schaeffer, a flour merchant on Second-avenue, and raised it to $390. Lee was found guilty, and, upon District-Attorney Russell stating that there were two other indictments against him, one for forgery and one for felonious assault and battery, the Recorder sentenced him to five years in State Prison.

John Evans, indicted several terms since for bigamy, was discharged on his own recognizance, the first wife not having appeared to prosecute.

Thomas Keenan, a boy, was tried for having stolen a horse worth $125 from Mr. Kemps. He was promptly found guilty, and sent to Penitentiary for two years and six months.

On motion, the case of George Woods and Morris Harris, charged with being connected with the lottery on Broadway, was put down for trial this morning. Rosenzweig is also to be tried to-day.

Alicia Flynn, charged with having in her possession $62,000 worth of Kansas Pacific Railway bonds, stolen from Dabney, Morgan & Co. by Gilbert Thomas, who was tried and convicted of the crime, was yesterday discharged, on motion of the District-Attorney, there being no proof against her of any criminal intent.

At the opening of the Court of General Sessions, Part II., yesterday morning, Judge Sutherland decided against the objection raised on Tuesday as to the legality of that session of the court. The Judge said: I have carefully examined the question raised on Tuesday as to the legality of holding court in this building, and after consulting with the District-Attorney, the Recorder, and several judges of the Supreme Court, I have come to the conclusion that there is no doubt of my right to hold this court and pass sentences, which may or may not be afterward reversed by the Supreme Court—certainly not enough doubt to justify me in adjourning court. I will therefore continue this session. I am sorry that no calendar has been prepared for to-day; the District-Attorney has been so busy all day yesterday hunting up ordinances in relation to the matter in dispute that he had no time to prepare a calendar. I am, therefore, obliged to adjourn this court until to-morrow morning. The court was then adjourned.

The Chamber of Commerce.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge in the chair. George W. Lane was elected a member of the Committee of Arbitration. The following named gentlemen were elected to membership of the Chamber: J. C. Griswold, Governeur Morris, Jr., Joseph Thoron, Joshua Hendricks, James Stokes, Charles G. Tefft. Resolutions regarding the death of Mathew Maury were adopted. The following resolutions, offered by Mr. F. A. Conkling, were referred to Committee No. 3, with instructions to report at an early date:

Whereas, The establishment, maintenance, and universal recognition of a universal standard and measure of value have long and justly been deemed essential to the growth and development of industry, and the sure and steadfast prosperity of trade and commerce; and

Whereas, Our national departure from such standard was only dictated and excused by the exigencies and imperative necessities of a gigantic and most costly struggle for the preservation of our national integrity; and

Whereas, Powerful interests are now striving to perpetuate the qualified national insolvency thus recognized and legalized, for reasons wholly unconnected with any actual or alleged inability of the Government to resume specie payments; therefore,

Resolved, That in the deliberate judgment of this Chamber it is the clear imperative dictate of public interest and national honor that the Federal Treasury shall at the earliest possible day resume the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all its obligations payable on demand, or from time to time falling due.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated by the seal of the Chamber and the signatures of its President and Secretary, be transmitted to the President of the United States, and to both Houses of Congress.

It was resolved to memorialize the Legislature in favor of the repeal of the tax upon bonds and mortgages. A resolution was offered to memorialize Congress against the repeal of the Bankrupt law, but it was withdrawn, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge and Mr. Geo. Opdyke speaking strongly against its passage. Mr. Dodge said that the Bankrupt law as it now stands is one of the most iniquitous upon the statute-books, preventing the creditor from obtaining any portion of what is due him, the whole property of the bankrupt being eaten up by the cormorants who are charged with its distribution. A resolution was adopted, offered by Mr. Barstow, petitioning the Legislature to repeal the Usury laws. The Chamber then adjourned.

Unsafe School-Houses and Tenements.

The inspection of public schools and private buildings is still kept up by the Building Department, and yesterday the inspectors of the latter returned reports on six schools and a large number of unsafe stores, factories, and tenements. At Grammar School, No. 12, at No. 371 Madison-street, the wood-stoves, thirty in number, which heat the building, are without any shields and dangerous to the surrounding woodwork. The pipes, also, are not properly secured, and several flues are out of order. The ceilings of the play-room and of several of the class-rooms are out of repair and dangerous. The ventilation of some of the class-rooms is also imperfect, but the egress from the building is ample. The inspectors also recommend that openings be made in the partitions dividing the centre class-rooms from the main stairway.

Primary schools No. 10, in Cannon-street; No. 20, in Broome-street, and No. 31, at No. 274 Second-street, are in safe condition, with the exception of a few trifling defects in the heating apparatus and ceiling, which were ordered to be attended to. It was also recommended that the class-room doors be made to slide back, instead of opening inwardly, as at present.

The new building at the corner of Sheriff and Stanton streets, shortly to be occupied by the scholars of Grammar-school No. 20, was also inspected and found provided with proper fire-escapes and sufficient means of egress. The scholars are at present divided between the basement of the Second-street Methodist Church and No. 101 Lewis-street, the latter being a dwelling-house, and wholly unsuited for school purposes. At Primary-school No. 3, No. 100 Cannon-street, the ventilation, light, and general sanitary arrangements are exceedingly imperfect. The means of egress are bad, there being but one flight of stairs from the third story, the hand-rail of which is low and dangerous. The inspectors recommend a correction of the defects mentioned, the construction of an additional stairway from the third floor, and several interior alterations to facilitate egress.

Sixty-six buildings in Fulton-street, Maiden-lane, Wooster, Thompson, and South streets, the Bowery and South Fifth-avenue, were also reported without adequate means of escape in case of fire, many of them being without both fire-escapes and ladders.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. The resolution, before reported, removing the lamps from the sidewalk in front of churches, &c., was called up and adopted.

A resolution was also adopted urging the Commissioner of Public Works to remove all obstructions and incumbrances from the sidewalks and streets within the City limits. On motion of Mr. Cooper, Mr. John S. Clarke was appointed a City Surveyor. The Committee on Streets recommended that an iron railing be placed around the statue of President Lincoln, in Union-square, as a necessary improvement, and a motion to that effect was adopted.

A resolution to lease the old City Hospital, at the corner of Duane and Church streets, for City and County purposes, was laid over under the rule.

The report of the Committee on County Offices, recommending the removal of the Department of Parks into rooms selected for it in the City Hall, was laid over.

A motion to do away with the custom of free railroad passes for members of the Common Council was lost, and no effort to have it reconsidered could succeed.

Alderman Billings moved that the Corporation Counsel furnish the particulars of acts relating to street railroads and public conveyances. Adopted.

The board then adjourned.

Disposing of Old Indictments in the United States District-Attorney's Office.

The next term of the United States Circuit Court will commence the first week in March, and from that time thereafter it is the design of the United States District Attorney to co-operate with the Circuit Court Judges in effectually disposing of the accumulated criminal business of the district. Assistant District-Attorneys Purdy and Denike are now engaged in examining the pigeon-holes of the office for old indictments which remain undisposed of, with the intention of pressing the cases for trial speedily, where practicable, or of entering *nolle prosequis*. After next month a term of the Circuit Court, for the hearing of criminal cases, will be held every alternate month, thus giving six terms a year instead of three, and affording increased facilities for transacting business. Judge Benedict, of the Eastern District, will sit in Circuit Court next month.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Prince Lunalilo Chosen to the Throne—The Elective Franchise.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONOLULU, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1873.

A popular election, unique in the history of the world, has just taken place in these islands. Imagine, if you can, you who live in the United States, an election for a nation's chief magistrate in which there have been no candidates nominated, no electioneering campaigns, no party strife, no excited political discussion, no "repeating," and, literally, every single vote cast unhesitatingly for one man! Prince William Charles Lunalilo has been unanimously elected King of the Sandwich Islands, as the successor to the throne of the late Kamehameha V., and it only remains for the Legislative Assembly, which meets here at the capital on the 8th instant, to confirm the popular choice, just expressed with such unprecedented unanimity. But to the details of the event.

Immediately upon the death of the late King, a Cabinet council ordered the Legislature to convene on the 8th of January, at the Court-house in Honolulu, to take measures for appointing a successor; and grave constitutional questions as to the manner of his appointment had arisen, which the result of the *plebiscitum* has probably set at rest. On the 16th of December last Prince Lunalilo issued an address to the people stating that he was nearest to the throne by birth, and calling for a free and fair vote of the people on the succession on Jan. 1, New-Year's Day, 1873. Ten days after, the first step was taken which led toward the unexpectedly unanimous choice of the Prince. Prominent citizens of Honolulu organized a mass-meeting of native Hawaiians, for the most part, at the Kauruakapili Church, on the night of the 26th, at which great enthusiasm was manifested. The Prince's recommendation for an election was approved; all male subjects were requested to express their choice on New-Year's Day, and a committee of thirteen appointed, four of whom were given full power to select the places for holding the election in this island, and to make all necessary arrangements. The following resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice, the fact that the Prince had not seized the power, as he might have done, without recognizing the wishes of the people, seeming to tell greatly in his favor.

Resolved, That this meeting, acknowledging the justice of the claims of His Highness Prince W. C. Lunalilo to the throne of the Hawaiian Islands, as the successor of his late Majesty Kamehameha V., and approving of his guarantee to restore the Constitution of the Hawaiian Islands, and to "fully maintain the rights and liberties of the people," as stated in his manifesto of the 16th December, 1872, express their hearty support of his said Highness, Prince W. C. Lunalilo, as a candidate to the throne of the Hawaiian Islands, we do hereby instruct our four Representatives in the Legislative Assembly to vote for Prince W. C. Lunalilo for King, and for no one else.

From the night of this meeting until New-Year's Day, the popularity of the Prince became more and more apparent, and no one else was heard mentioned as a candidate for the throne. Among other expressions of opinion, it is significant that, on the day before the election, the Captains of all the American vessels in Honolulu harbor visited the Prince in a body, expressing their satisfaction at the prospect of his ascending the throne. The Americans were received with very marked cordiality, and heartily thanked by the Prince for their interest in him and the little country which he will probably rule over.

The election was held at Honolulu and other places on New-Year's Day, and was conducted with the utmost order, although great interest was naturally felt as to the result. Here in Honolulu the scenes at the polls were interesting. Hawaiians were jabbering speeches to small crowds gathered round them, men of all classes were pressing forward to vote, the household troops from the palace jostling in the line with the Mormons from the other side of the island, and there were crowds of voters from distant parts of the district, among them a woman, who was much disappointed at not being allowed to represent her sick husband. Every precaution was taken against fraud, and there were only two cases of attempting to vote illegally. At 5 o'clock the polls were closed, and the result was soon made known. When it was announced that there were 3,049 votes cast, every one for William C. Lunalilo, the result was hailed with great joy. As to the general result elsewhere, there is no doubt; but "returns are not all in," as your newspapers say, and there are "other counties still to hear from." At Ewa and Waianae there were 324 votes cast; at Koolauloa, 293; at Koolaupoko, 472, and at Waialua, 172—all for the Prince, with the exception of one vote in the District of Waialua. The total for Oahu is 4,369 votes cast for W. C. Lunalilo, and one for D. Kalakaua.

In Hilo, 974 votes were cast—all for Prince Lunalilo. The two districts of Lahaina and Kaanapoli went solid for the Prince, one giving him 584 votes, and the latter 487, none scattering. At Makao Koolauloa, it was a unanimous vote for the Prince. At Waialua, Lunalilo received 172 votes, and D. Kalakaua 1.

All that remains to be done to complete the Prince's election is the confirmation of the vote by the Legislature, which will doubtless take place when they reassemble, on the 8th, and his coronation soon after. The Prince was born on the 31st of January, 1835, and is consequently in his thirty-eighth year. Some people think that it was prophetic when, while the infant Prince was being baptised Rev. Mr. Bingham, the pioneer missionary, asked, "What shall we call the child?" and the father replied, "William Charles Kanaina," that his mother, the Chiefess Kekauluohi, should respond, "No, he is the highest chief in all the islands, therefore his name shall be Luna-lilo!" [Above all.]

Aid for Mrs. Phyfer.

Rev. George Hollis, No. 196 North Fifth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., acknowledges the following contributions for the widow and family of the late C. H. Phyfer:

A. and T. W., Brooklyn	$2 00
W. L., New-York	5 00
Judge Reynolds, Brooklyn	10 00
N. T. Beers, Brooklyn	5 00
W. H. Brown, Brooklyn	5 00
From "Henry," New-York	3 00
From officers and clerks of Williamsburg Savings Bank	42 00
Cash	2 00
X. Y. Z.	1 00
Total	$75 00
Previously acknowledged	602 00
Total received	$677 00

The Jumel Case—Further Evidence in Rebuttal.

The rebutting evidence of the plaintiff in the Jumel case was continued yesterday. Messrs. Ezra O. C. Hull and Augustus Hull, and Mr. F. C. Bleasdale, relatives of Daniel Hull, being examined at length to substantiate the testimony of the latter, who was one of the most important witnesses for the plaintiff. The long depositions of Sallie Ballou and Maria A. Hull were also read to support Hull's testimony.

Anthony R. Dyett and B. F. Moore were the next witnesses. The latter testified that Mme. Jumel told him that she had driven Mr. Chase away, and that he should not inherit any of her money. The Chases tried to keep witness out of the house when he went to see Mme. Jumel.

Mr. Hoar said that he wanted to submit to the jury the books of Dr. Weeden subsequent to 1791, and it would occupy about a week's time to examine them, but the books were finally ruled out.

George W. Bowen, the claimant, was then called to the stand again, and testified in contradiction to defendants' evidence as to conversations witness had had with Mr. Hart and others.

German Immigration.

At a meeting of the directors of the German Immigrant Society yesterday, reports were received showing that during the past month 2,866 German immigrants were landed at Castle Garden, being 670 more than the corresponding period of last year. The sum of $1,565 was expended during the month in aid of those in needy circumstances, and $1,500 were appropriated to be used in the same manner during the present month. The Treasurer reported a balance of $13,601 in the treasury. The general meeting of the society will be held at Liederkranz Hall on the 24th inst.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1873.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Michigan in favor of the bill setting apart a portion of the Island of Mackinaw for a national park, and said he had consulted military authorities and found that there was no military objection to the scheme.

THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. Nye, from the Committee on Territories, reported the bill to transfer certain powers in reference to the Territories to the Secretary of the Interior. Passed.

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, presented a petition of the President and Faculty of Wabash College, Indiana, that the Japanese indemnity fund be devoted to purposes of education in Japan.

ANOTHER MISSISSIPPI BRIDGE.

Mr. Ames, of Mississippi, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with amendments, the bill authorizing the construction of the St. Clair and Carondelet Bridge across the Mississippi. The bridge is to be not less than sixty feet clear above high water, with 400 feet spans over the main channel. The plans are subject to the approval of the Secretary of War and Board of Government Engineers.

AMERICAN STEAMERS TO LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, introduced a bill directing the Postmaster-General to advertise immediately for proposals from citizens of the United States for performing a weekly mail service, for fifteen years, between New-York and Liverpool, by means of, at least, six American-built 4,000 ton iron screw-steam-ships, at a compensation not exceeding $800,000 per annum.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, asked, on account of his other committee engagements, to be excused from serving on the special committee appointed yesterday to consider the testimony sent from the House, implicating certain Senators.

Mr. Stockton also asked to be excused, but the Senate refused to excuse either.

Mr. Stevenson entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Specie-payment bill was rejected yesterday.

ARKANSAS.

Mr. Rice moved to postpone the pending order for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of his resolution directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire whether there is a legal State Government existing in Arkansas.

Mr. Clayton said there were grave doubts as to the constitutional power of Congress to make such an investigation, and announced that if the resolution should be taken up he would move to refer it to a committee.

Mr. Rice's motion was lost.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, which was passed.

IRON SHIP-BUILDING.

On motion of Mr. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, the bill to establish an iron ship-building-yard on the waters tailing into the Atlantic, and another on the Mississippi or one of its tributaries, was taken up.

Mr. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, addressed the Senate as follows: Mr. President, This bill is of such importance that the proposals which are its foundation were communicated by the President, and twice since have been the subject of special letters from the Secretary of the Navy, recommending its passage as a means of securing economy in naval expenditures and of restoring our carrying trade and ocean commerce. It has been reported, too, and its passage asked by the Naval Committee in a report which I ask to be read by the Clerk.

The report shows that the proposals are to create a building yard in which the ores and coal shall be made into superior iron for the special purpose of steam-ships and machinery, and that by various improvements which this company control, the methods proposed will so reduce labor and cost that iron steamers may be built at a less price than in England or Scotland. To prevent a monopoly, the committee have added an amendment which compels the company to supply all ship-builders with this iron worked into forms required, whether for ships or machinery, at five per cent. upon its cost, this being not more than the cost of supervision, and will enable all builders to convert their wooden into iron ship works, and contend on equal terms for the building of ships, to restore and maintain our carrying trade and ocean commerce. The aid proposed is the guarantee of bonds secured by the property of the company, existing and created before their issue, and payable from a fund formed by five per cent. upon all work done in the yard, which the commission, composed of the Secretaries of the Navy, of War, and of the Treasury, are empowered to collect and pay into the United States Treasury and which it is estimated will produce the fund therefor in half the time of the bonds.

Mr. Cragin stated that we have not in the entire United States a perfect iron ship-building yard, having docks and the appliances of heavy machinery for the creation of iron-clads or large steamers for commerce; that it was by the possession of these that Great Britain had produced vessels which had taken from our people the most profitable trade of the world, the ocean carrying trade, and that our people had willed and determined that this trade should be restored to us; that the President, in each annual message, had urged it; that Congress for seven years had been deliberating upon it, but no practicable plan until this one had been reached. Mr. Cragin traced the policy of England for 480 years in building up her ships and shipping; compared ours with it from 1789 to show that in seventy-two years, up to 1860, we had reached within six per cent. of the tonnage which it had taken England nearly 500 years to create, and that in the succeeding ten years we had been driven from the ocean by not creating and using iron steam-ships to contend equally with our rivals. Mr. Cragin proceeded to show that combinations had been formed last Autumn to put up the price of freight by the foreign steam-ship companies from six pence to fourteen and a half pence per bushel on wheat, and that this advance with its rates upon cotton and other products took from our farmers and planters $18,137,075; that this was as much a plunder as if taken by an armed raid, and showed that we were being conquered and subdued by insidious schemes, the value of our landed products taken from us while we submitted to still greater exactions; that our means of relief are the passage of this bill. He proceeded to show, that while our tonnage had fallen from 5,539,813 tons in 1861 to 3,728,348 tons in 1872, England had increased from 5,895,369 in 1861 to (including her colonies) 9,981,237 tons in 1872; that she had gathered in 2¼ tons per each ten we had lost, and thus absorbed the increase to herself of the commercial development of the world; that the international commerce of the world in 1860 was $5,992,542,099, that in 1870 it was $9,567,074,160; that in this we had of the first a participation of thirteen per cent., while in the last we had fallen to nine per cent. England had doubled her commerce in this period, and all other nations increased from fifty to seventy per cent., while ours, if taken at a gold value, had remained nearly stationary, notwithstanding we have a larger basis for commerce than any nation in the world. The Senator proceeded to demonstrate from the published Government statistics that we had lost, as our proportion of passenger and carrying trade in the last ten years, $649,934,920; that it was a loss in gold, and that its ratio continued would make impossible a resumption or continuance of specie payments. He stated that had we continued a fair competition in the carrying trade, that in the last ten years the same per cent. of increase with that of England would have developed an aggregate national wealth, in addition to the present, of $4,578,000,000; that these losses were the result of our failure to place iron steam-ships, equal or superior to those of other nations, upon the ocean; that England, France, and other nations, even China and Japan, had aided in the creation of iron ship-works; that we had done nothing, while we have better ores, coals, skill, unemployed mechanics; that individual capital cannot, unaided, be massed in so large sums as are necessary to create such a building establishment; that we must do as other Governments have done, or acknowledge ourselves whipped from the ocean, and surrender to our rivals that rich carrying trade which has made every nation rich and prosperous while they held it.

Mr. Cragin said we have made munificent donations of land to railroads and appropriations to improve the rivers of the West, building up there a great empire, but we have forgotten to guard that great West by supplying ships under our own flag to convey its products to final markets, and thus save the farmers and merchants from being ruined, the value of their products from being filched by high freights and forced sales through foreign ships and foreign agents.

Mr. Cragin quoted from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that it was a necessity to restore our carrying trade to sustain specie payments and keep down foreign balances, and concluded by saying:

Mr. President, the honorable Secretary is correct. He might have added that the turning of these balances against a nation, until it is a constant debtor, drains it of its vital power until it is destroyed, or by a revolution of its people new vigor is given to regain its property. This bill provides the first of the measures to reverse these balances; to produce iron steam-ships; to restore our trade; to aid our industries; to regain our ocean independence. It is not sectional; it is not partisan; but it is patriotic; it is American; it promises aid to the whole people, to the whole country. Give this aid, and American ingenuity, industry, vigor, and energy will accomplish all the remaining conditions to place our country where the most earnest and proudest of American hearts would have her—in the front of the first nations of the earth.

Mr. Sprague called up the Fortification Appropriation bill, which was passed.

The report of the Conference Committee, on the bill amending the Bankrupt law so as to relieve Boston insurance companies, was concurred in.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Mint and Assay Office bill was also concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the bill to provide for the distribution of the Geneva award was taken up.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered an amendment to the Vienna Exposition bill, providing that not more than $50,000 shall be paid for salaries, nor more than $5,000 to any one person. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Critcher, of Virginia, introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of Robert M. J. Hunter, of Virginia. Passed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT ATLANTA.

On motion of Mr. Young, of Georgia, the Senate amendment to the bill appropriating $110,000 for a Government building at Atlanta, Ga., was taken up and concurred in.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, from the Conference Committee on the bill to amend the Bankruptcy law, made a report agreeing to the Senate bill, with a few verbal amendments. The report was adopted.

THE SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, from the Conference Committee on the bill for the construction of steam sloops-of-war, made a report agreeing to the construction of eight such vessels at a cost not exceeding $3,200,000. The report was adopted.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONTEST.

A resolution to pay C. C. Bowen, the contestant of the seat of Mr. DeLarge, from South Carolina, both having been excluded from the seat, $1,500 in full for expenses, was adopted after discussion.

ELECTION INVESTIGATIONS.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, the Senate bill appropriating $30,000 to defray the expenses of the investigation in reference to the elections in Kansas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, was taken up and passed.

MISSISSIPPI BRIDGE.

The bill for a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River, at Memphis, came up as the business of the morning hour.

Mr. Packer, of Pennsylvania, who had reported the bill from the Committee on Roads and Canals, stated that compromises were in discussion which would remove all objections to the bill, and he moved its recommittal. Agreed to.

WYOMING AND MONTANA RAILWAY.

Mr. Packer, also from the same Committee, reported a bill to authorize the building of the Wyoming and Montana Railway. The bill simply incorporates the company, and gives it the right of way through the public lands, but no subsidy in land or money. It was discussed through the morning hour.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Mr. Shellabarger offered a resolution authorizing the Select Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier—the Wilson Committee—to consider and act on the testimony taken before the Poland Committee. Adopted.

THE POST-OFFICE BILL.

The House then, at 2½, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, in the chair, on the Post-office Appropriation bill.

Mr. Spear, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out the provision appropriating $500,000 for the increase of compensation for carrying the mails on railroad routes with authority to the Postmaster-General to readjust the compensation on certain conditions and at certain rates. After considerable discussion it was rejected.

Mr. Palmer, of Iowa, from the Appropriation Committee, offered an amendment, reducing the amount of appropriation to be paid out of the Treasury by $1,500,000, which, after a long discussion, was adopted.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

The amendment providing for letter-carriers for all places having a population of 20,000 within the post-office delivery, was agreed to—yeas 98, nays 78.

The other amendments were agreed to without a division, and the bill was passed.

The House then, at 4½, adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1873.

The bill authorizing the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad to extend their tracks was reported.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Murphy—To authorize aliens to acquire and hold real and personal property.

By Mr. Winslow—To regulate the rates of interest and prevent usury.

By Mr. Palmer—To further define the powers and duties of the State Board of Charities.

By Mr. Weisman—Authorizing the North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company to reduce the number of its directors.

By Mr. Benedict—To repeal chapter 293 of the laws of 1871, relative to pilots in the East River.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the Poor laws of Erie County; licensing scavengers in New-York City; exempting the property of the Home for Incurables in Westchester County from taxation; authorizing the Twenty-third-street Railroad Company to extend their tracks; authorizing the Syracuse and Northern Railroad Company to construct a swing-bridge over the Erie Canal; amending the laws relative to the government of State prisons.

A TEN DAYS' RECESS.

Senator Benedict introduced a joint resolution providing that when the Senate adjourn on the 14th inst. it meet again on the 24th inst. Laid over under the rule.

THE HEIRS OF JOHN G. LEAKE.

Senator James Wood introduced a bill providing for the appointment of Henry R. Selden, Lyman Tremain, Horatio Ballard, Sherman Rogers, and Benjamin Pringle a joint commission to hear and determine the claim of John Hay and others, heirs of John G. Leake, late of New-York City.

THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading: Relative to Courts of Common Pleas in New-York City, and Superior Courts of Buffalo and New-York, and the City Court in Brooklyn. Relative to street openings in the City of New-York. Also, authorizing the town of King's Bridge to issue bonds to complete improvements. To confirm the acts of Horace H. Ferris, a Justice of the Peace. Extending the time for the collection of assessment in the town of New Lots, Kings County. Creating a Board of Charities at Utica.

Mr. Lowery presented the annual report of the State Prison Inspectors.

At 2:10 the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Toby, from the Insurance Committee, reported favorably on the bill relative to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, introduced by Mr. Babcock yesterday, which is similar to his first bill in every respect as to the tenure of the Superintendent's office. The committee reported adversely upon the first bill.

Mr. Pierson reported a bill to extend the time for collecting assessments for Riverside Park, New-York.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and acted on the following bills as stated:

To provide for warming and ventilating the Assembly Chamber by the Gouge system of steam-heating.

Considerable debate was had on this bill, when the cost was reduced from $12,000 to $5,000, with a view to introducing the heating apparatus only. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Fixing the pay of the stenographer and jurors in the First Judicial District; third reading.

Providing for traction towage on canals by means of wheels on the bottom of the canal.

Mr. Fort regarded the proposed system as damaging to the canal, and moved to strike out the first section in order to kill the bill.

Mr. Voorhees was opposed to the bill because it gave monopoly to one man for twenty-five years, whereas, in a few years, perhaps, a better plan might be discovered.

Mr. Alberger said the bill provides that if any injury results to the canals the Commissioner can put a stop to it at once, and order it off the canal. As to the monopoly, he said a large number of systems had been experimented upon, and this one was regarded as the most successful. For himself he had but little faith in it, but if it is the best system that can be secured and does answer, he was ready to vote for the bill.

Mr. Batcheller said there was no monopoly in the matter beyond that which is granted by the patent-right, which the inventors hold, and which is protected as all patent-rights are. He said the patentee had expended a fortune in inventing this system. Their patent is about to expire. They now come and ask if their system is placed on the canal they may be protected in its use there.

Mr. Weed, calling attention to the fact that the patent of the inventor was about to expire, denied the right of this State to perpetuate the exclusive use of it for fifteen years longer. He looked upon the bill as the most pernicious he had heard of for years.

Mr. Ray insisted that the system must injure the prism of the canal. It was not a new system; it was thirty-five years old.

Mr. Fort said the whole force of this bill was contained in the words "exclusive right." He was opposed to giving any man the exclusive right to navigate our canals with any system.

After further debate, progress was reported.

NOTARIES.

The bill authorizing notaries public to act in counties where they do not reside, was made to apply to New-York, Kings, Queens, Westchester, and Richmond Counties, and ordered to a third reading.

SCHOOL TAXES.

The bill amending the Oswego school taxes was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Fort, the sections reducing the number of school commissioners and fixing the term of office were stricken out. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Clarke—Providing for leasing certain property belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York. It authorizes the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to lease for twenty-one years the property known as Washington Market and West Washington Market.

By Mr. Pierson—To amend the charter of the Albany University and change its name to the Union University. This is a bill to incorporate the Union College, Albany University, and the Dudley Observatory into one university, to be called the Union University.

By Mr. Herring—Providing for annexing Morrisania and West Farms, Westchester County, to the City of New-York.

By Mr. Blumenthal—In reference to taxation in the City of New-York for the year 1873, accompanied by a communication from Mayor Havemeyer. The bill is recommended by Controller Green, and approved by the Common Council. It provides that the City's tax for the State be raised by bonds, payable in ten years; that the raising in 1873 of $1,598,000 for the Fourth-avenue improvement be postponed until 1874, or as needed; that appropriations for carrying on the government for 1873, be re-examined and referred, and the Departments compelled to reduce the expenses accordingly.

The House then took a recess until 7½ P. M.

The Technicalities of Life Insurance.

A case was tried yesterday before Judge Barrett and a jury, in Supreme Court Circuit, involving the minute technicalities of life policies. It appeared that Henry Dean held two policies from the Ætna Life Insurance Company for $10,000 and $5,000 each, respectively. The policies were what are known as "participating," and the premium, falling due on Sept. 20, was to be paid half in cash and half note. The policies contained the usual clause of forfeiture for non-payment of premiums, and it was claimed that for non-payment of premiums on the 20th of September they had become forfeited. On behalf of the widow of Dean, however, who had brought suit on the policies, it was claimed that before the premium fell due the general agent of the company had granted an extension to November following; that then only one-fourth the cash was to be paid, and the balance in notes at thirty, sixty, and ninety days. The chief questions on the trial were, whether such an arrangement had been made, and if made whether it bound the company. The Court held that the general agent could not revive a policy which had become lapsed, but if made before, as was claimed by plaintiff, it was binding on the company and kept the policy alive. On the questions of fact as to whether the agreement was made, and if made, was it made before the policy lapsed, the jury found in favor of plaintiff, giving her a verdict for $17,192 33.

A Case of Alleged Brutality.

The Coroner's office was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of Margaret Gordon, of No. 79 Goerck-street, a woman thirty-two years of age, who, it was said, had died from miscarriage, caused by violence at the hands of a City Marshal. A TIMES reporter found Edward Gordon, husband of the dead woman, at No. 81 Goerck-street. He said, "I am a cigar maker by trade. With my wife I lived in the front room of No. 79. We hired it from the landlord of the house, a man named McCormack. We became in arrear for rent. I say for only $2, but the landlord got out a summons from the Clinton-street court, claiming we were behind $10. On the night of the 27th, while I was out, McCormack came, accompanied by a City Marshal, whom I have since heard is one McGill, from the Clinton-street court. They began putting the little furniture out on the sidewalk, and my wife begged of them to wait until I came home, but they wouldn't. She caught hold of a barrel of flour, and endeavored to prevent them from removing it. She told me before her death that on her clutching the barrel the Marshal shoved her away and knocked her down on the floor. When I came home I found her sick in bed. She had a miscarriage on the 20th of February, and although Dr. Brennan did everything he could to save her, she died on the 1st of February." The Marshal's story has not yet been heard.

BROOKLYN INCENDIARIES.

Important Arrests Yesterday—Extraordinary Disclosures.

Yesterday morning, Detective Corr, of the Fourth Police Precinct, Brooklyn, arrested Irving Smith, Eugene Small, and David Dowd. The first of these arrests was that of Smith, on complaint of Dowd, who charged him with having stolen a breast-pin from him. At the Station-house, Smith made the statement that caused the arrest of Dowd and Small. He said that Dowd had told him of numerous fires he and Small had been implicated in. Fire-Marshal Keady took the affidavits of the three young men. Smith's affidavit was in substance as follows: On the night before the election in November, Dowd came to him, (Smith,) and said, "Let's go out and have a haul." They went out together to a liquor-store in Broadway, where they procured matches, and then went to Mr. Uriah Ellis' stable, No. 16 Dodworth street, which they entered and set on fire. They then went away, but afterward returned, and helped to put the fire out. Dowd's next exploit was at No. 1,008 Lafayette-avenue, where he was aided by two negroes. They took off the blinds and a wooden gate, which they piled up under the stoop, and set fire to them. Dowd had also told him (Smith) that he had a hand in the fire, last November, at the Bushwick-avenue car stables, opposite his own residence, and that he was operating on the night of the fire at the corner of Broadway and Kent avenues, where he got two gold watches. He said also that he "had a hand" in the fire on Brennan-street in the same month. The object was to get plunder. Dowd proposed to him to employ boys to set houses on fire for $1 each. Then they were to go to the City Hall and get money for giving information.

Small's affidavit was a simple corroboration of these facts.

Dowd denies all except his complicity in setting fire to Ellis' stable on the night of Nov. 4. He says he had no particular object in creating this fire. He charges that Small is the person who has kept the people of Brooklyn in a state of alarm. Dowd's father is a stonemason; he resides near the Bushwick-avenue stables. Smith lives in DeKalb-avenue, near Lewis and Yates avenues, and Small lives on Fulton avenue. They were arrested at their respective homes, and are locked up to await examination.

The City Chamberlain Dispute.

The litigation between John Foley and Chamberlain Palmer assumed, yesterday, a somewhat novel form. It will be remembered that a temporary injunction was issued at the suit of Mr. Foley, restraining the City Chamberlain from receiving, and the banks holding the City deposits from paying to the Chamberlain, any portion of the interest on the City deposits. With this injunction was granted an order to show cause why it should not be made perpetual. On the return day of this order, the matter came up for argument before Judge Barrett, and, by substantial assent of parties, a modification of the injunction was directed by the Court, to the extent of allowing the bank to pay to the Chamberlain a sum sufficient to pay his deputy's and clerks' salaries. A subsequent day was noticed for the settlement of the order, when the Corporation Counsel appeared, and objected to the modification allowing payment of the Chamberlain's office expenses, except made as provided by law, upon warrants drawn by the Mayor and countersigned by the Controller.

Judge Barrett then directed both parties to hand in a form of order of modification, such as they claimed should be made, and he would then settle the formal order of the Court.

Yesterday Judge Barrett returned the papers to the clerk, with an indorsement thereon as follows: "The plaintiff's proposed order has not been handed up, and I have no papers in this case, except those now handed to the clerk. I therefore dismiss the matter from further consideration until the proper papers, including the original order of injunction, are submitted to me."

Among the papers handed to the clerk, referred to by Judge Barrett, was a form of order on behalf of Chamberlain Palmer, modifying the original injunction so as to allow the banks to pay the expenses of the Chamberlain's office. No form of order, however, was submitted on behalf of Mr. Foley or the City, and as no order of modification has yet been formally entered, the injunction remains in force in its original form. The wording of the temporary injunction prevents the banks from paying even the salaries of the clerks of the Chamberlain's bureau out of the interest money, as will be seen by the following extract from the injunction itself:

SUPREME COURT.—John Foley against The Mayor, &c., Francis A. Palmer, &c.—It appearing satisfactory to me, by the affidavit of John Foley and the verified complaint of the plaintiff, that sufficient grounds for an order of injunction exist, I do hereby order that the defendants, the Broadway National Bank, the Tenth National Bank, the Tradesmen's National Bank, the National Park Bank, and the Union Trust Company, desist and refrain from paying to the defendant, Francis A. Palmer, as Chamberlain, or otherwise, or to his order, any part of the interest now due, or hereafter to become due, upon any money on deposit with either of the said four defendants, belonging or standing to the credit of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or of the County of New-York, or to the credit of the said Palmer as Chamberlain, or otherwise, or from paying any part of the said interest to any person, except upon checks or warrants countersigned by the Mayor and Controller of the City of New-York. And I further order that the defendant, Francis A. Palmer, be enjoined and restrained from directly or indirectly receiving or disposing of any part of the aforesaid interest, for paying any salary or compensation to Walter B. Palmer, as Deputy Chamberlain, until the further order of this Court upon the hearing of this order to show cause. And let the defendants show cause, &c.

Mr. Foley, last evening, in reply to a TIMES reporter, said that the action of Judge Barrett had put the matter exactly where he wanted it, and there was no occasion to move further in the case at present. He looked upon the injunction as having been virtually made perpetual.

With regard to the injunction made by Chief Justice Barbour, restraining Mr. Foley from intruding upon the office of Deputy Chamberlain, &c., and against which action an appeal had been taken to the General Term of the Superior Court, Mr. Foley's counsel yesterday obtained an assent from the Chief Justice that the appeal might be argued on Monday next, upon due notice being given to the opposite parties. It is understood that Chief Justice Barbour will for the time vacate his position as presiding judge, and Justice Friedman will occupy the vacated seat, thus having a full bench present during the argument. Mr. Foley is confident that a reversal of the decision and injunction will be obtained at the hearing.

Subscriptions to Training School for Nurses.

Feb. 4, Mr. Wm. Hall Penfold	$50 00
Feb. 4, Mr. John Taylor Johnston	100 00
Feb. 4, A Friend	25 00
Feb. 4, Mrs. R. Woodworth	100 00
Feb. 4, Mrs. M. E. Bird	50 00
Feb. 4, Mr. Joseph Hobson	50 00
Feb. 4, Mr. George S. Schuyler	25 00
Feb. 4, Mr. William F. Cary	100 00
Feb. 5, Mr. John C. Phillips	50 00
Feb. 5, Mrs. W. E. Chisolm	100 00
Feb. 5, Messrs. John M. Davies & Co.	100 00
Feb. 5, A Friend	150 00
Feb. 5, Mrs. Wm. Preston Griffin	100 00
Feb. 5, Miss Gelston	100 00
Feb. 5, A Friend	50 00
Feb. 6, Gen. James H. Van Alen	200 00
Feb. 6, Mr. Sinclair Tousey	25 00
Feb. 6, Mr. Wm. H. Bradford	50 00
Feb. 6, Mrs. H. M. Scheifflin	100 00
Feb. 6, Mrs. A. B. Stockwell	75 00
Feb. 6, Miss C. Furniss	50 00
Feb. 6, A	15 10
Feb. 6, Mr. John Bridge	50 00
Feb. 6, Mr. W. F. Bridge	50 00
Feb. 6, Mr. J. F. Stone	50 00
Total	$1,815 10
Previously reported	1,721 50
Grand total	$3,536 60

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

Canadian Intelligence.

OTTAWA, Feb. 6.—His Excellency the Governor-General has returned from Montreal, and will remain here throughout the parliamentary session.

Sir John A. MacDonald has been confined to his room for some days with an attack of bronchitis.

It is rumored that Sir Francis Hincks, the minister of Finance, will shortly retire from the Cabinet, and Hon. Mr. Tilley take his place. Mr. Tilley's present bureau will be supplied by Mr. O'Connor. It is also rumored that Mr. T. A. Gibbs will enter the Cabinet as President of the Council.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, Feb. 6.—The local Legislature was opened to-day with the customary speech from the Throne.

Gordon Gordon Out of Court.

Among the numerous suits which occupied the courts, about a year since, between "Lord" Gordon and Jay Gould, was one by Gordon against Gould, to recover a large amount of bonds, which he claimed Gould and his friends had compelled him to deliver up under duress in the Metropolitan Hotel. This suit was yesterday called on for trial before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, special term, and no one answering for the plaintiff, a judgment of dismissal was entered.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 7: Nos. 101, 105, 58, 38, 39, 107, 103, 111.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Short Causes—1591, Decke et al. vs. Lockwood; 1596, Sackett vs. Farrington; 1750, Vincent vs. Trevor; 1138½, Gill et al. vs. Kirby; 1524, Mayer vs. Day et al.; 1666, Hanford vs. Hasteen et al.; 1673, Strasberger et al. vs. Saur; 1692, Higenbotham vs. Richardson; 1742, Cassin vs. Brennan et al.; 1800, Clifford vs. Hoagland; 1964, Livingston vs. Brodie; 1970, Hatfield et al. vs. Brock; 2050, Soper vs. The New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company; 1328, Gardner vs. Martines; 1438, Boehm et al. vs. Heidenheimer; 1602, Knapp vs. Barr; 1794, The Ocean Steam Navigation Company vs. Dandedale; 2094, Bryon vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2174, Karl vs. Hoffman, Jr.; 2202, The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company vs. Cushing; 2214, Griffiths et al. vs. Lewis et al.; 2216, Bell et al. vs. McCaulay.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Fancher and ——, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Nos. 201, 204, 205, 206, 208, 210, 215, 216, 217, 281, 219, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 141, 175, 176, 226, 180, 231, 232.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Demurrers—28, Smith, Administrator, vs. Britton. Issues of Law and Fact—143, Wormser vs. Garvey; 118, Huggins vs. Wright et al.; 135, The Alexander Church vs. The Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church; 140, King vs. Baker; 298, —— vs. ——; 154, O'Connor vs. Shipman et al.; 155, Hynes vs. Mooney et al.; 156, Harrington vs. Gomperts; 157, McDermott vs. Delron; 158, Turner vs. Kine; 159, Provost, Receiver, vs. Provost et al.; 160, Donnelly vs. Howe et al.; 161, White vs. The Eagle Paper Collar Company; 162, Adams vs. The Mayor et al.; 163, Thompson vs. Beman et al.; 164, Guidet vs. Cohen; 165, Fish vs. Beman et al.; 166, Bruner, Executor, et al., vs. Cromwell et al.; 167, De Bouge vs. The Eagle Life Insurance Company; 168, Douglas vs. Douglas; 169, Quinlan vs. Doane et al.; 171, Squire et al. vs. Gevin et al.; 172, Turrell vs. Bell et al.; 173, Shackelford vs. Gunther.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.—83, The People, &c., Guidet vs. Green, Controller; 84, The People, &c., Tenth National Bank vs. The Board of Apportionment; 85, The People, &c., Tenth National Bank vs. Green, Controller; 93, In the matter of William Roberts; 98, The People, &c., Tenth National Bank vs. Green; 99, Guidet vs. Green; 100, The People, &c., Tenth National Bank vs. The Board of Apportionment; 111, Cushman et al. vs. Burndell; 112, Millville vs. Finnegan; 131, McCabe vs. McCarthy et al.; 151, White vs. Talmage; 162, Dupraquet vs. Monacure; 164, Tyng vs. Andrews; 169, Staley vs. Staley; 175, Craig et al. vs. Wasserman et al.; 176, Graves vs. Graves; 188, Vanderlip vs. Keyser et al.; 248, In the matter, &c., of Wagner Manufacturing Company; 282, Marine National Bank vs. Schedel; 285, Alker vs. Corwin; 292, —— vs. ——.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Adjourned until Monday next.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—676, Larned vs. Mead; 2020, Love vs. Salter; 1512, Davies vs. Heilpern; 1596, King vs. Wise; 1577, Dally vs. Reddy; 1940, Lyman vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1608, Allen, Administratrix, vs. Ward; 1288, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 1692, Deen vs. De Witt; 724, Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1398, McDonald vs. The Bartlett Reversible Sewing-machine Company; 1574, Stuhr vs. Boylan; 1526, Heinstein vs. Cyrone; 1294, Levy vs. Jones; 1472, Howard vs. Smith.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—83, Lowery vs. Smith et al.; 2, Crowley vs. Bishop.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Same Calendar as yesterday with additional case—1564, Chandler vs. Sutton.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Case on.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2042, Garcia vs. Clute; 1312, Jariot vs. Walsh; 1220, Delmer vs. Higgins; 1224, Toupe vs. Thompson; 1382, Davitt vs. Camp; 1332, Birdsall vs. Cantell; 1278, Miller vs. Smith; 1328, Davidson vs. O'Connor; 1384, Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company vs. Knoepeel; 1336, Bell vs. Guilfoyle; 1388, Thalmessenger vs. Schanck; 1390, Hutton vs. Goetz; 1392, Brown vs. Ferris; 1394, Hefner vs. Bluster; 1396, Seigel vs. Runk.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1243, Feldman vs. Reidy; 1247, Enos vs. Franklin; 1418, Smith vs. Hillier; 1269, Salters vs. Howell; —, Barton vs. Houman; 1765, Dockstadter vs. Nicholson; 1411, Atwood vs. White; 1425, Van der Roost vs. Roux; 1429, Owens vs. Sperry; 1317, Harjes vs. Breder; 1359, Kuymtski vs. Renkel; 1407, Scommons vs. Smith; 1935, Parsons vs. McClave; 1394, Daly vs. Miller; 115, McArdle vs. Logan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1009, Mayer vs. Mannheimer; 1018, Eble vs. Larable; 1047, Waite vs. Rogers; 1048, Leuthauser vs. Briggs; 1049, Bourke vs. Lansing; 1050, Eller vs. Hepburn; 1051, Manning vs. Rogan; 1057, Topping vs. O'Kane; 1059, Kick vs. Steinfeld; 1061, J. L. Mott Iron-works vs. Wolf; 1062, Peaser vs. The Congregation B. C. Y. D.; 1065, Koehler vs. McCabe; 1067, MacDonald vs. Coit; 1206, Neil vs. Manning; 1081, Alboreda vs. Trujillo.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Jacob Rosenzweig, manslaughter; Martin Lyons, Sr., Martin Lyons, Jr., felonious assault and battery; Jacob Levy, grand larceny; Benjamin Levy, Henry Levy, Isaac Levy, Max Lowenthal, receiving stolen goods; George Wood, Morris Harris, violating the lottery laws.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Henry Love, burglary first degree and grand larceny; Thomas Farnam, John Scott, Daniel Tracey, felonious assault and battery; Thomas Rigney, Patrick Brown, John Brown, Michael Brown, William Delaney, John Mullany, George J. Wood, burglary; Edgar Lewis, Henry Silverstone, Robert Silberberg, grand larceny; Daniel Hogan, Patrick Byron, larceny from the person; John Fisher, John Kupler, receiving stolen goods.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT—Held by Neilson, J.—Nos. 136, 77, 41, 42, 38, 44, 70, 137, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 148 to 152 inclusive.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

John Foley *vs.* The City of New-York et al.; memoranda for counsel.

In the matter of the claim of the Guardian Savings Institution *vs.* The Bowling-green Savings Bank; order settled.

The American Bible Society, &c., *vs.* John Collins, &c.; motion denied with $10 costs. See memorandum.

Baker *vs.* Hogel et al.; memorandum for counsel.

In the matter of Edward F. Weeks; order settled.

By Judge Davis.

Spaulding et al. *vs.* Samson Levy; motion denied with $10 costs, to abide event of suit.

Taber *vs.* Horey et al.; this should be heard at Special Term; ordered to be so heard.

In the matter of the application of Theresa J. McKiernan et al, to sell real estate; bond imperfect.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Delcomyn et al. *vs.* Chamberlain et al.; order that commission issue.

Hull *vs.* Blank and Craft; order for judgment for plaintiff.

Moris *vs.* McKeon et al.; motion granted without costs.

White et al. *vs.* Talmage et al.; order of allowance of five per cent.

Wolf *vs.* Goodkind; see memorandum.

Holmes *vs.* Garvin; order of discontinuance.

Schafer *vs.* Guess; order for judgment on remittitur.

American Corrugate Iron Company *vs.* Eisner et al.; order continuing lien.

Sammon *vs.* New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; order that commission issue.

Snelling *vs.* Howard; Fabbri *vs.* Kalbfleisch; ordered that judgment of Court of Appeals be the judgment of this court.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 21.—*Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company* vs. *Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and several other cases.—These are actions to test the constitutionality of the tax on the amount of tonnage transported over the various railroads doing business in the State of Pennsylvania, imposed by the act of August, 1864. They were argued at the last term of the court, and the question presented is familiar. The Court directed a reargument, on account of the importance of the issue involved to the State and its railroad corporations, and the cases were now heard for the second time. The State maintains that the tax imposed is upon the franchise or business of the carrier, measured by the number of tons of freight carried, and not a tax upon the freight transported, imposed because it is transported; and such a tax, it is said, it is wholly competent for the commonwealth to impose and collect. And, if it shall be decided otherwise, it is submitted that the decision will deprive the State of its sovereign rights, abridge its reserved powers, and injuriously affect its revenues. The companies contend that the tax is in substance and effect a tax on the articles of commerce transported, payable because they are transported; and that although to be paid over to the States by the railroads, it must necessarily fall, in the ordinary course of trade, upon the articles of commerce transported, which are protected by the Constitution of the United States from such taxation. And it is argued that the power of the State to tax the companies as her revenues may require, will not be in the least impaired by a decision that the form of the present tax is unconstitutional. She may exact from the roads any amount of revenues needed, but it must be done in a valid manner. So far as this tax law affects articles transported from one State into or through another, the companies contend that it amounts to a regulation of commerce, and is, therefore, repugnant to another provision of the Federal Constitution. That the transportation, for purposes of purchase and sale, of the articles of freight enumerated and taxed, is a commercial transaction, cannot be doubted; and when they are transported from one State to another, it is commerce among the several States. This is clear from the definition of commerce laid down by this court. It is also said that the act is in conflict with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 15, 1866, "to facilitate commercial, postal, and military communication among the several States," which was intended to encourage the formation of continuous lines of travel and transportation throughout the country.

Attorney-General of Pennsylvania for the commonwealth; J. W. Simonton for the companies.

No. 388.—*The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company* vs. *Culp.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Kansas.—The railroad company brought this action to quiet the title to a quarter section in Saline County, Kansas, claimed by the road under the act of July 2, 1864, amending the act of 1862, passed to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. Culp set up a tax title to the land. The Court decided that the lands passed to the company under the acts of Congress upon the completion and acceptance of its railroad adjacent thereto, before they were selected, and before the company had paid the cost of surveying, selecting, and conveying, as required by law, and that, therefore, the land was liable as the property of the company, at the time the tax was laid; and, accordingly, that the tax title obtained by Culp was good. It is here maintained that the Court erred in deciding that the lands were subject to taxation before they were set apart to the railroad company; and it is contended that the construction given to the acts of Congress by the decision, renders them void. This question of statutory construction is the only one presented by the writ of error.

Submitted without argument, under the twentieth rule.

J. P. Usher for appellant; J. G. Mohler for Culp.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Western Union	93½	500	Lake Shore	95¼
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	400	do s3.	95
[illegible]	do	94	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	94¼	1000	Erie Railroad	66¾
[illegible]	do	94	[illegible]	do	67
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do c.	67
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	67⅛
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	300	do	67¼
[illegible]	do c.	93½	[illegible]	do	67
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do c.	66⅞
[illegible]	do s3.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	66¾
[illegible]	do c.	[illegible]	100	do c.	66¾
[illegible]	do	93	500	do	66⅝
[illegible]	do	93	200	do s3.	66⅝
[illegible]	do	92¾	100	do	66⅝
[illegible]	do	92⅞	100	do s3.	66¾
[illegible]	do	92¾	200	do c.	66¾
[illegible]	do	93	500	do	67
[illegible]	do	93	300	do	67⅛
[illegible]	do	92⅞	200	do	67¼
[illegible]	do	92¾	200	do s3.	67⅛
[illegible]	do	92½	400	do	67⅛
[illegible]	do	92⅝	200	do c.	67¼
[illegible]	do	92¾	500	do	67⅛
[illegible]	do	92½	[illegible]	do c.	67
[illegible]	do	92¾	100	Union Pacific	36⅛
[illegible]	do	91½	200	Pac. R. of Mo.	58⅜
[illegible]	do	91	[illegible]	do	58½
[illegible]	do	91½	[illegible]	do	59
[illegible]	do	91½	300	Rock Island	113⅛
[illegible]	Pacific Mail	72	100	Bos., H. & Erie	8½
[illegible]	do	72¼	100	Tol. & Wab.	73½
[illegible]	N. Y. C. & Hud.	105⅝	500	do s3.	73¾
[illegible]	do c.	105¼	500	Ohio & Miss.	48¾
[illegible]	do	105½	100	do b3.	48¼
[illegible]	do s3.	105¼	1500	do	48⅛
[illegible]	do	105¼	100	do b3.	48⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118¼	$9,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	115¾
40,000	do	118⅛			

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000	S. C. 6s, n., J. & J.	22	100	Pac. Mail...b. c.c.	72¼
1,000	Missouri 6s	94	100	do	72¼
2,000	Brookl'n 7s, P. L.	104	100	do	72½
2,000	Long Dock Bs.	[illegible]	300	do	72¾
1,000	do	94½	200	do	72⅝
1,000	Mich. So. S. F.	103	200	do	72⅝
2,000	Pac. 7s, Guar. by State Mo.	98¼	15	American Exp.	69¾
			27	do..bet. call.	69
[illegible]	Cen. P. G. Bds.	103⅛	200	N.Y.C. & H.b. c.c.	105⅝
1,000	West. Pac. Bs.	92¼	400	do	105½
[illegible]	Union Pac. 1st.	88¾	300	do	105¾
[illegible]	do	88⅝	50	do	105¼
[illegible]	Un. P. 10s, Inc.	77	200	do c.	105¾
1,000	Un. P. 7s, L. G.	77⅝	100	do	105⅝
[illegible]	C. & N. W. Con.	91	1200	do	105¾
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st.	97½	300	do	105⅝
[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.	90	200	do c.	105¾
			2400	do	106
1,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	95½	500	do b3.	106
1,000	do	95	100	do b30.	106¼
8,000	H. & St. J. 8s, Con.	94	100	do	106⅛
2,000	Quin. & T. 1st.	91	200	do	106
7,000	Han. & N. 1st.	87	400	do b3.	106
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	97	100	do	105⅞
8,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	90½	100	U. Pac....b. c.b3.	36¾
2,000	do	90½	100	do	36¾
[illegible]	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st, W. Div.	89	400	Harlem R.	119
			100	C. & R. I.b. c.s3.	113½
1,000	D. & [illegible] C. 1st.	94	100	do	113⅛
1,000	U. C. & I. C. 2d.	74	100	do	112⅝
[illegible]	B. H. & E. Guar.	58¾	51	C., C., Cin. & I. b. c.	92
20	Mechanics' Bank	135	100	C. & N. W. P'd. bet. call...c.	92½
[illegible]	Shoe & L. Bank	150			
20	Park Bank	150	17	N. Y., N. H. & Hart. bet. call	143½
[illegible]	Bk. of Commonw.	85			
100	N. Cen. Coal. b. c.	44½	300	Erie R....b. c.c.	67
200	do	44½	100	do	67½
200	do	44¾	1000	do	67
200	do	45	200	do	66⅞
100	Maryland Coal Co.	24½	400	do	66⅞
24	West. Union Tel.	92	400	do b3.	66¾
[illegible]	do bet. call.	91¾	2000	do	66¾
400	do	91½	300	do b3.	66⅝
200	do	91⅞	100	do s3.	66⅝
2000	do	92	2000	do	66⅝
[illegible]	do	92¼	1900	do	66⅝
[illegible]	do	92⅛	500	do b3.	66⅝
1500	do	92¼	500	do s3.	66⅝
1000	do	92¼	1500	do	66⅝
[illegible]	do	92⅛	700	do	66½
[illegible]	do	92¼	200	do	66⅝
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	700	do	66⅝
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do b3.	66⅝
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do s3.	66⅝
[illegible]	do b3.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	66⅝
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	100	L. S. & M. So. R.	95¼
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do..bet. call	95¼
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	95⅜
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	95¼
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	95⅜
200	do c.	92¼	[illegible]	do s3.	95½
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	100	do b3.	95⅜
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	400	do s3.	95¼
400	do	92⅜	100	do c.	95⅛
[illegible]	do c.	92¼	300	Del., Lack. & W.	102⅝
[illegible]	do	92¼	200	do	102½
[illegible]	do	92¼	[illegible]	do	102⅝
1100	do	92⅛	600	do..bet. call	102½
[illegible]	do	92¼	25	Mich. Cen. R.	110½
50	do	92	100	Bos., H. & Erie. bet. call....c.	8¾
[illegible]	do	92¼	300	do s3.	8¾
[illegible]	do	92¼	300	do b3.	9
[illegible]	do	92¼	300	T., Wab. & W.b.c.	73½
[illegible]	do	92¼	100	do	73½
100	do b3.	92¼	300	H. & S. J. Pf. b.c.	69¾
[illegible]	do	92¼	10	Morris & Essex R.	91½
400	do b3.	92¼	200	Pac. R. of Mo.	58¾
100	do	92¼	200	do bet. call b3.	58¾
200	do	92¼	100	do b30.	59¼
200	do c.	92¼	200	Ohio & M....b. c.	48⅝
100	Cons. Coal.	48¼	500	do	48½
200	Am. Coal....b. c.	67	100	do	48¼
24	Del. & H. Canal	120	100	do c.	48¼
80	Penn. Coal.	215	200	do	48⅛
200	Mar. L. & M'g. Co.	21½	300	do	48¼
[illegible]	do	21½	100	Atl. & P. Pf. b. c.	36⅝
19	Wells-Fargo Ex.	86	200	do	36⅝
100	Atlantic Mail. b. c.	6⅛	500	C., C. & I. C....b. c.	40½
100	U. S. Exp....b. c.	78			

Continued from the preceding column:

[illegible]	[illegible]	72¾	600	Ohio & Miss.	48⅛
300	do	72⅝	600	do	49½
700	do	72⅞	100	Han. & St. Jo.	49
800	do	73½	100	do	49⅛
1000	do	74	100	do	49⅛
100	do	74⅛	200	do	49⅞
300	do	74½	100	do	49¾
600	do	74¾	100	do	49⅞
500	do	74⅝	600	do	50
500	do	74⅝	100	do	50⅛
100	do	74½	500	do	50½
300	do	74¾	100	do	49¾
1200	do	74⅞	400	do	49⅝
400	do	74⅝	100	do	49⅝
200	do	74¾	200	do	49⅞
100	do s3.	74½	200	do	50
1400	do	74⅝	100	do	50⅛
2100	do	74⅝	100	Tol. & Wab....b3.	73⅞
300	do s3.	74⅝	100	do b3.	74
100	do b3.	74⅝	100	C., C. & I. C.	41⅛
200	do	74¾	200	do	41⅛
900	do	74⅝	200	do b3.	41⅜
300	do s3.	74⅝	500	do	41⅞
400	do	74⅜	1100	do	41⅞
1000	do	74⅞	300	do b3.	42
200	do	74⅜	1100	do	42
300	do	74⅜	100	do	42¼
600	do	74¾	1300	do	42⅜
200	do	74⅝	100	do b3.	42⅜
700	do	74⅞	500	do	41⅞
2500	do	75	500	do	42
500	do b3.	75	200	Pacific R. of Mo.	59⅛
100	American Coal	57	300	do b3.	59⅛
200	Boston, H. & E.	9⅛			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81.	118⅛	$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	114⅝
27,000	do	118⅛	30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅝
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	114⅞	2,000	U. S. 10-40 C.	114¾
11,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅝	10,000	U. S. 5s, C., '81.	113⅝
20,000	do s3.	116⅝			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

300	Western Union	92⅞	1000	Erie Railway	66⅝
100	do	92⅞	200	do	66⅝
200	do	92¾	800	do	66⅝
800	do	92¾	100	do c.	66
100	do	92⅝	500	do	66
200	do c.	92¾	200	do	66⅛
100	do	92⅝	200	do s3.	66⅛
200	do	92½	100	do b3.	66⅛
300	do c.	92⅜	300	do	66⅛
200	do	92⅜	200	do	66
200	do	92⅜	1600	do	66
200	do s3.	92⅜	300	do s3.	66
100	do	92⅜	200	do	66
1200	do	93⅜	400	do b3.	65⅞
200	Consol. Coal....c.	48⅜	300	do	65⅞
300	Union Pacific...c.	36	1000	do b10.	65⅞
500	Pacific Mail	72⅜	1000	do	65⅞
100	do c.	72⅜	200	do b3.	66
800	do	72⅞	200	Bos., H. & E.	9⅛
1200	do	73	1100	C. C. & I. C.	41
100	do c.	73	600	do	41¼
100	Lake Shore	95⅛	200	do c.	41½
600	do b3.	95⅛	300	do s3.	41½
1200	do	95⅛	300	do	41½
100	N. Y. C. & H.	105⅝	50	do	41
100	do b3.	106	2500	do	41½
100	do c.	105⅝	800	do	41⅝
300	do	106	100	do b3.	41⅝
300	do b3.	105⅞	2000	do	41⅝
500	North-western Pf.	92⅛	100	C., C. & I. C....b3.	41⅜
100	Tol. & Wab.	73⅝	1000	do	41⅝
450	Han. & St. Jo.	48	200	Del., L. & W....c.	102⅜
100	Pac. of Mo.	59	200	do	102⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000	Tenn. 6s, old	82⅛	100	N. J. S. R. R.	27⅝
5,000	do	82⅛	100	Erie Railroad. b10.	66
5,000	do	82	500	do b30.	66⅜
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	103⅛	500	do	65⅞
2,000	U. P. R. R. 1st M.	88⅛	100	do b3. s3.	65⅞
23,000	do	88⅛	700	do	65⅞
2,000	U. P. 7s, L. Gt.	77½	200	do	66
1,000	do	77⅝	100	do b10.	66⅛
1,000	U. Pac. 10s, In.	77⅛	400	do	66⅛
2,000	do	77	1200	do	66⅛
7,000	do s3.	77⅛	200	do b3.	66⅛
5,000	Chi. & N. W. Con.	91	300	do c.	66⅛
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st.	97½	1200	do	66⅛
5,000	C. & N. W. Int. Bds.	97½	800	N. Y. C. & Hud. b.c.	105⅝
			100	do	105⅝
2,000	1st L. & I. M. 1st.	94½	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	110½
2,000	Alb'y & S. 2d M.	96½	50	do	110
20	Ger. Am. Bank	102	400	L. S. & M. So....b.c.	95⅛
20	Park Bank	149½	600	do	95⅛
32	do	150	700	do	95⅛
200	New C. C. Co..b.c.	44½	200	do	95⅛
200	Cen. C. of Md. b.c.	48½	1400	do	95⅛
100	do b3.	49	50	Ill. Cen. Railroad	120⅛
400	do	49	55	Cleve. & Pitts. Gd.	91⅝
100	do	49½	100	do c.	91⅛
200	do	49¼	100	do..bet. call.	91⅛
10	West. U. Tel.	92	50	do	91⅛
800	do..bet. call.	92¼	100	C., C., C. & Ind. R.	92
200	do	92¼	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	113⅜
1100	do	92⅛	300	Mil. & St. Paul R. R.	53⅜
600	do c.	92⅛	100	Tol., Wab. & Wn. R.	73⅜
1100	do	92⅜	400	do..bet. call.	73⅜
100	do b3.	92¼	100	D. L. & W..b.c..s3.	102½
100	do	92¼	200	B. H. & Erie. b.c. s3.	9
1000	do	92½	50	Pitts. F. W. & C. Gd.	93¼
1000	do	92¼	10	do	93¼
100	do b3.	92¼	200	O. & M. R. R. b.c. s3.	48¼
800	Mar. Land & M.	21¼	800	do	48¼
200	United States Ex.	77¼	100	H. & St. Jo. R. R. b.c.	48⅜
50	Am. Ex..bet. call.	69¾	1000	do	48¾
25	do	69½	100	do	49¼
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co. b.c.	73	200	do	49
700	do	73⅛	100	At. & Pac. Pf.	36⅜
100	do	73¼	400	C. C. & I. C. R. b.c.	41⅛
100	do	73⅛	200	do c.	41⅛
100	At. M. S. S. Co..b.c.	6⅛	300	do	41⅜
25	Chi. & Alton R.	116	100	do b3.	41⅜
24	Morris & Essex R.	91½			

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

400	West. Un. Tel.	92⅝	200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	105⅞
100	do	92⅝	1350	do	106
200	do	92⅝	100	do b3.	106⅛
200	do	92½	100	do	106⅛
200	do	92⅜	800	do	106
200	do b3.	92⅜	100	U. S. Express	78
400	do	92⅜	2000	Erie Railroad	66⅜
100	do s3.	92⅜	1000	do b30.	66⅜
100	do	92⅜	200	do b3.	66⅜
100	do	92⅜	400	do	66⅜
100	do b3.	92⅜	1300	do	66⅜
400	do	92⅜	1400	do	66⅜
400	do	92⅜	900	do b3.	66⅜
200	do	92⅜	900	do	66⅛
200	do	92⅜	1000	do	66⅛
300	do	91⅞	200	do b3.	66⅛
100	do	91⅞	200	do	66⅛
700	do	91⅞	2500	do	66⅛
400	do	91⅝	800	do b3.	66⅛
200	do	91⅝	300	Erie Pf.	80
100	do	91⅝	100	do s3.	80
100	do	91	300	Harlem	119⅛
100	do	91½	50	Mich. Central	110
400	do	91½	600	Lake Shore	95⅜
300	do	91½	800	do	95⅜
200	do	91½	2100	do	95⅜
400	do	91⅝	400	do s3.	95⅜
1800	do	91½	500	do b3.	95⅜
200	do	92	300	do	95⅜
300	do s3.	92	2700	do	96
600	do	92⅛	1800	Union Pacific	36
100	do	92⅛	100	do	35⅞
100	Penns'lvania Coal	215	100	do b3.	36
100	New Centl. Coal	44⅛	200	North-west. Pf.	92⅛
100	do	44⅛	200	St. Paul	53⅛
100	do	44⅛	700	do	53⅜
100	Quicksilver Pf.	56	200	do b3.	54
300	do	56⅛	200	St. Paul Pf.	76
200	do	56	100	do s3.	76
100	do s30.	55½	100	Ohio & Miss...b3.	48⅛
100	Pacific Mail	73	200	do	48⅛
300	do	73⅛	300	do b3.	48⅛

THURSDAY, Feb. 6—P. M.

The Treasury sold $1,500,000 Gold at noon to-day, at 113¾@113.79 ₱ cent. The gross bidding was $4,350,000. The sales in the open market, after the Treasury award, were at 113¾@113¼ ₱ cent., the market weakening in the Afternoon. The *Bull* speculators are credited with shipping, by to-day's steamer, $500,000 through the Bank of British North America. The rates of Exchange are steady at 109⅜@109½ ₱ cent., 60 days, and 110¼@110⅜ ₱ cent. sight. Money was in sharp demand through the day, and the balances offering on call loan, at 7 ₱ cent., are unequal to the wants of the Brokers, who paid a small consideration over this rate to carry their Stocks until to-morrow.

The Stock Exchange was steady on the Public Funds and the Railroad Bonds, and active, but somewhat irregular in prices, on the Share list. In the Afternoon most of the speculatives had a firm appearance, such as New-York Central, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, C. C. and Indiana, and Western Telegraph. The last named fluctuated violently through the day—94½@91@94@91½@92⅜ ₱ cent. Erie Stock was active, but not very strongly supported by its usual backers. The rise of 2 ₱ cent. in Pacific Mail attracts remark, and no one seems to know the cause of revival.

The contest on Western Telegraph Stock has assumed very large and interesting proportions. It is discovered that Mr. Vanderbilt is really at the back of the *Bull* movement, (which means control of the Company at the next annual election,) and that the *Bearish* opposition is, practically, inside the Office itself. For some years past the policy of the administration of the Company has been to apply their net earnings to the purchase and withdrawal of their own Stock, to reduce the capital of $40,000,000 which would be made to pay only a moderate dividend at the time on this sum, to (or below) $30,000,000. Pursuant to this conclusion, the Stock to the amount of $10,500,000 has been gradually purchased and withdrawn. But it transpires that the profits of the concern justified the purchase of and payment for only about $8,000,000, or 80,000 shares of the Stock, in cash, and that on 25,000 additional shares the Company were borrowers of about $1,000,000 cash (report says $950,000) on pledge of the Stock. The loan was made through the Stock Exchange house of Mr. Horace F. Clark, and the Stock was supposed to be tied up, or hypothecated for the loan. When the present *Bull* movement for control of the Company was made apparent on the Street, it was not only *not* favored by the President of the Company or by Messrs. H. F. Clark, Augustus Schell, and John Steward, but the suspicion was current that they were really hostile to the advance, having sold their own stock, if not *short* on the market. On Sunday last, Mr. Orton, the President, then at Chicago, seeing the price up to 88@89 ₱ cent., telegraphed to his Vice-President to resell 15,000 shares of the Stock, previously retired by the Company, through Clark's Stock Exchange Brokers, Messrs. George B. Grinnell & Co. He had no authority to do so, as the stock was wholly under the control of the Executive Committee of the Company, Messrs. E. D. Morgan, Banker, A. B. Cornell, Clark, Schell, Steward, Palmer, Greenleaf, Wesley, and Durkee. The 15,000 shares were not withdrawn from the 25,000 hypothecated stock with Messrs. Grinnell & Co., but were issued directly from the Office of the Company, and the proceeds (not needed in the current finances of the concern) were reloaned to Clark's firm on other stock collateral. When Mr. Vanderbilt and his friends discovered, yesterday evening, the surreptitious sale of the stock of the Company at 88½@87½ ₱ cent. on Tuesday, without the shadow of authority, and that heavy *short* sales had been made on "private information" that "the Company were selling," they jumped to the not unreasonable conclusion that the same Brokers who had advanced less than 40 ₱ cent. on the other 25,000 shares belonging to the Company, had possibly lent the stock out on the Street to parties hostile to the recent advance. The result was a rise, in a few hours, of 5@6 ₱ cent. above the prices of Tuesday, and a determination to hold Mr. Orton and Mr. Clark and his Stock Exchange firm to a strict account of their wrong doing to a full meeting of the Directors of the Company, preceded by a demand upon Messrs. Grinnell & Co. to mark up the margin upon the 25,000 shares, (which even at Tuesday's price was nearly a million and a quarter of dollars,) or else return the Stock.

These are the facts of the case, as far as they relate to the extraordinary conduct of the inside party, hostile to Mr. Vanderbilt and his friends, this week. We may add that when the movement to control the Telegraph was initiated last December, Mr. Vanderbilt was only the incidental power concerned. He had gone into the affairs and earnings and capabilities of the Company, under economical management, and believed there was money in the Stock on the reduced Capital, and that, even if the Stock withdrawn should be redistributed, by way of a Scrip or Stock Dividend, the concern could be made to pay 8 ₱ cent. on the restored Capital of $40,000,000. He had, therefore, no hesitation in lending his friends all proper and available means to buy up the control for the next annual election, which, report says, he did, by lending them the use of his New-York Central Stock, and substituting, in his portfolio, the Stock of the Telegraph Company. Whether he now occupies the same relation to the movement is, perhaps, very doubtful. It is intimated that he now has his "back up," and we know he is not in the practice of being foiled in anything that he seriously undertakes, as witness his course in the Spring of 1868, when Gould and Fisk attempted to overwhelm him with 100,000 new Shares of Erie. They had to take back the Stock at cost, and Mr. Orton and the Commodore's own son-in-law, Mr. Clark, will, no doubt, be brought to a similar accounting in the present affair. Whether the responsibility of the surreptitious sale of 15,000 shares on Tuesday will be taken from the shoulders of Mr. Orton, who, individually, is not able to bear the difference in price, or not, the main question seems to be the withdrawal of the 25,000 shares in the keeping of Mr. Clark or his Stock Exchange firm. It is said, in mitigation of the singular conduct of Mr. Orton, that he had recently purchased for the Company a controlling interest in the West India Cable, and that he concluded the Company might soon need the avails of 15,000 shares, seeming to forget the margin between 38 ₱ cent. and the market price of 80 or 85 ₱ cent. on the other 25,000 shares would, if called up, be equally available for the same object.

The improved look of the Coal trade at home, and the extraordinary turn in prices and the wages of labor in England, have not only affected favorably the Stocks of the great Anthracite carriers and producers like Delaware and Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania Coal, and Central of New-Jersey, but an impetus is given to the Bituminous Coal Stocks in the Alleghany region; Consolidated is active at 48¾@49, and New Central at 44½@45 ₱ cent. Some of the European Steam-ship lines are buying Coal, for their own use, on this side, owing to the high prices and labor strikes in England and Wales.

At the close of business this Afternoon the Stock market was generally firm; Money somewhat easier; Gold 113¼ ₱ cent., quiet, and the Public Funds steady. The Syndicate have advised the Secretary that their subscriptions to the New Loan have already progressed so favorably that he can call in at least $100,000,000 of the United States 5-20s of 1862 for redemption, which he has accordingly done. The total result of the subscriptions will be known here by Saturday morning.

We understand that the Secretary stipulated with the Syndicate that he should not be required to call in more than $100,000,000 at any one time, owing to the difficulty of getting through the work of canceling the old and issuing the new bonds at the Department.

From all that we can gather late this Afternoon about the American and English subscriptions, we infer that the members of the Syndicate are confident of placing the whole $300,000,000. Much, however, will depend, on the other side, upon the applications of the last day—Friday.

Closing Quotations—Feb. 6.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	113⅝	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	115¼	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116¼	116⅝
American Gold	113¾	113¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105¼	106
Chicago and Rock Island	113¼	113¼
North-west Common	84	83¼
Pacific Mail	71¼	74¼
St. Paul Preferred	79	*76
St. Paul Common	53¼	54
Ohio and Mississippi	48¼	48⅜
Western Union Telegraph	93⅜	92
Erie	66¼	66⅜
Union Pacific	36¼	35⅞
Lake Shore	94⅞	95⅝
C., C., and Indiana Central	40¼	41¼
Toledo and Wabash	73⅜	73⅜
North-west Preferred	92¼	92¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph	47¼	50¼
Atlantic and Pacific	36¼	36⅜

*Ex dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1873.

Gold receipts	$712,744 50
Gold payments	199,806 42
Gold balance	37,249,905 86
Currency receipts	317,391 73
Currency payments	904,143 74
Currency balance	23,246,061 01
Customs	579,000 00

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	117¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅝
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	118⅛	5-20 reg., '67	114⅝
5-20 reg., '62	115	5-20 coup., '67	116⅝
5-20 coup., '62	115	5-20 reg., '68	114⅝
5-20 reg., '64	115	5-20 coup., '68	116⅝
5-20 coup., '64	115	10-40 reg.	111½
5-20 reg., '65	115	10-40 coup.	115
5-20 coup., '65	115⅛	5s coup., '81	113⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114⅛	6s currency	115⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	98	Han. & St. Jos. Con.	93¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91	Del., L. & West. 1st	10[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	87	Del., L. & West. 2d	97½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Del., L. & W. 7s Con.	100
Erie 1st Ext.	101¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	98¼
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100	T. & W. 1st St. L. D.	89¾
Erie 3d 7s, '83	98⅝	Tol. & Wab. 2d	92¼
Erie 4th 7s, '80	96	Tol. & W. Con. Conv.	88
Erie 5th 7s, '88	94	Han. & Naples 1st	85
Erie 7s, Con. M. G. bs.	96	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Long Dock bonds	94¾	Gal. & Chic. 2d	97½
B., N. Y. & Erie 1st, '77	98	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	101¼
Hud. R. 7s 2d, S. F., '85	104	Morris & Essex 1st	104¾
Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75	100	Morris & Essex 2d	97½
Harlem 1st 7s	101½	N. J. Cen. 1st New	102
Alb'y & Susq. 3d bs.	96½	N. J. So. 1st 7s	72¼
Chic., B. & Q. 8s 1st	110½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	105
Mich. So. 7s 2d	98½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	97½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	103	P., F. W. & C. 8 ₱ c. E. bs.	101
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	101
Clev. & Tol. New bs.	95¼	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	97½
Clev., P. & A. Old bs.	97	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	83¾
Clev., P. & A. New bs.	96	Chic. & Alton S. F.	98
Det., M. & Tol. bs.	95¼	Chic. & Alton 1st	102
Buff. & Erie New bs.	97	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	92½
Lake Shore Div. bs.	94½	Ohio & Miss. 2d	86¾
Lake Shore Con. R. bs.	97	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	94
Pac. R. 7s G. by Mo.	98	Dub. & Sioux C. 2d D.	88¼
Cen. Pac. Gold bs.	103¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D.	104½
Cen. Pac. State A. bs.	111½	M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 P. D.	92½
West. Pacific bs.	92½	M. & St. P. 1st I. & Md.	87¾
Union Pac. 1st bs.	88¼	M. & St. P. 2d I. & Md.	84
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	77¾	Joliet & Chicago 1st	100
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	76¾	Col., C. & I. Cen. 1st	90½
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75	103	Col., C. & I. Cen. 2d	73½
Bell. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s	95	Tol., Peo. & W. W. D.	88¾
Alton & T. H. 1st	99¼	Tol., Peo. & War. 2d	83¾
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	82	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	97	Bos., H. & Erie 1st 7s	41¾
Chic. & N. W. Con. bs.	90¾	Bos., H. & Erie guar.	58¾
Chic. & N. W. 1st	97½	Ced. F. & Minn. 1st	81
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	101	B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s g.	92—

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96½	....
City 6s, new	100⅜	100½
Camden and Amboy	121½	....
Pennsylvania Central	58⅜	58½
Reading	113⅞	114
Lehigh Valley	60⅜	60½
Catawissa Preferred	44¼	44½
Philadelphia and Erie	27¼	27½
Northern Central	39	....
Lehigh Navigation	37½	37¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	91⅝	91¾

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL PACIFIC, AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably pay off, in gold, $300,000,000 FIVE-TWENTIES, and a large amount of money thus released from investment must find its way into this class of securities.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, (86½ and accrued interest,) are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par. Their price to-day is 103⅝@103¾.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price to-day is 92 to 92¾. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ THE EIGHT PER CENT. (Quarterly interest,) First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana, offered for sale by Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., yield the largest income of any first-class Railway Security on the market.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

$300,000,000

UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT.

FUNDED LOAN.

PRINCIPAL redeemable at par after 1st May, 1881, in United States Gold Coin of the present standard; interest payable quarterly in United States Gold Coin, and both Principal and Interest exempt from taxation, whether under Federal, State, Municipal or Local Authority.

AS AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS, APPROVED JULY 14, 1870, AND JAN. 20, 1871.

The Proceeds of these Bonds are to be applied to the Redemption and Cancellation of United States Five-Twenty Bonds; as provided in said acts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

The Secretary of the Treasury having concluded with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., representing Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and themselves; and with Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co., representing Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and themselves, a contract for the negotiation of the remaining Five per cent. Bonds of the Funded Loan of the United States; the undersigned are prepared to receive applications at par and accrued interest for any part of

$300,000,000

UNITED STATES 5s OF 1881,

Issued under the acts of Congress above mentioned.

Applications may be made payable either in cash (in gold) or in Five-twenty Bonds of any issue.

The Bonds now offered ARE ALL THAT REMAIN OF THE $500,000,000 FIVE PER CENTS. AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS, and it is hardly necessary to say that the combination intrusted with the management of this negotiation embraces connections in Europe and America which practically insure the placing of the entire amount and the REDEMPTION OF $300,000,000 OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, AFTER WHICH ONLY FOUR AND ONE-HALF AND FOUR PER CENT. BONDS WILL REMAIN FOR HOLDERS OF FIVE-TWENTIES DECLINING THIS LAST OPPORTUNITY TO EXCHANGE FOR FIVE PER CENTS.

The Coupon Bonds are in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. The Registered Bonds are in like amounts, with the addition of denominations of $20,000 and $50,000. Interest, PAYABLE QUARTERLY, will commence from 1st of February, the first interest payment being May 1, 1873.

The Bonds may, at the option of the holder, be registered, and United States Treasury Checks for interest thereon will be sent from Washington to the Post-office address of the holder, in any part of America or Europe.

Applications will be received at the office of either of the undersigned, and must be accompanied by the required deposit.

Payment in gold will be made as follows:

5 Per Cent. - - On Application.
5 Per Cent. - - On Allotment.
40 Per Cent. - - On May 1.
50 Per Cent, - - On June 1.

When preferred, the deposit upon application may be made in currency or any United States bonds.

Interest at 5 per cent. (gold) per annum will be added from Feb. 1 to the date of the several payments.

Payment in Five-twenties will be made by exchanging Bond for Bond, interest being adjusted to Feb. 1. The preliminary deposit of 5 per cent. in such cases will be returned upon receipt of the Five-twenties, the class of which must be specified in the application.

The Books will be opened simultaneously in Europe and America on the *4th inst., and remain open until the evening of the 7th inst.*, and the allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter.

Provisional receipts (scrip) will be given for the deposits. The Bonds will be furnished at as early a date as practicable against corresponding amounts of Five-twenty Bonds or payment in full.

Should the allotment of Bonds not equal the subscription, the preliminary deposit in each case will be returned forthwith to the extent of the excess.

When desired we will furnish the coin (without commission) and make settlement in currency, and will also receive at current market price, any Bonds of United States other than Five-twenties.

JAY COOKE & CO.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Applications will also be received by Messrs. FISK & HATCH, VERMILYE & CO., HENRY CLEWS & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., FIRST NATIONAL and FOURTH NATIONAL BANKS, from whom the forms may be procured.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

No. 20 WALL-ST., Feb. 7, 1873.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company now has in full operation, with regular daily trains, 321 miles of road. A distance of nearly 200 miles more is constructed. The Minnesota section, immediately on its completion, entered upon a satisfactory business, including local traffic and the large carrying trade of the North-western British Settlements and the Hudson's Bay Company. The recently-completed section of sixty-five miles, on the Pacific Coast, at once commands a profitable business between Puget Sound and the Columbia River, heretofore done by coastwise steamers. On the opening of Spring, with more than **500** miles of Road in regular operation, the Company will control the extensive and productive trade of the Upper Missouri, much of Montana and the North-west. The earnings of the Road for 1873 will be large.

Arrangements for pushing construction vigorously the present year are progressing satisfactorily.

Of the nearly Ten Million acres of land accruing to the Company in connection with the portion of Road now virtually constructed, some Two Million acres of excellent average quality are in market, and their sale and settlement progressing. The average price thus far realized is **$5 66** per acre—which is at the rate of more than **$100,000** per mile of Road for the whole grant.

The Company has already begun the process of redeeming and canceling its First Mortgage Gold Bonds, as they are now being received at **1.10** in payment and exchange for the Company's lands.

With these accomplished results and most favorable prospects, the Company is now selling its First Mortgage 7.30 Bonds for the purpose of completing its line of road. We recommend them as a well secured and unusually profitable investment. They have the following elements of strength and safety: They are the obligation of a strong corporation; they are a First Mortgage on the Road, its right of way, telegraph line, Equipments and Franchises, and a first lien on its Net Earnings. In addition to this usually sufficient security, there is pledged for the payment of principal and interest a Land Grant of **12,800** acres per mile of road through the States, and **25,600** through the Territories. The rate of interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency. *Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner.*

All marketable securities are received in exchange on most favorable terms. For sale by Banks and Bankers generally.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1873.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet to-day, prices remaining nominally unchanged. We quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 17c.@17¼c.; fair, 18¼c.@18¾c.; good, 19¼c.@19¾c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c. gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, at 17c.@20½c., gold; Java, 20c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15c.@15½c., gold, ₱ lb. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos have been summed up thus: 37,193 mats Java, ex Competitor and others, sold on private terms; 1,297 mats Singapore, 2,500 bags Laguayra, 421 bags Maracaibo, 125 bags Java, 199 bags Mexican, 97 bags Jamaica, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 12,500 mats Java, ex Rocket, and 5,000 mats Singapore, ex Sonora, just arrived via Boston, sold before arrival for Boston account on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands this morning was estimated at 28,101 bags here and 19,630 bags at the outports, with 14,600 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. The stock of other kinds in first hands here was reported at 15,171 bags and 31,493 mats.

COTTON—Has been quoted weak and drooping for early delivery, on a very tame inquiry. Sales 923 bales, (of which 160 bales were to arrive,) including 477 bales to shippers, 242 bales to spinners, and 204 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, there has been less activity noted, with contracts for the later months quoted up 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales have been made of 14,200 bales, (of which 5,900 bales last evening, and 8,300 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with February contracts closing at 20¼c.; March, 20 7-16c.; April, 20¾c.; May, 21¼c.; June, 21 7-16c.; July, 21 13-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,864 bales, including 863 bales per rail, 1,731 bales from Charleston, 1,270 bales from New-Orleans. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 14,187 bales, and thus far this week 97,182 bales, against 90,552 bales same time the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 2,344,491 bales, against 1,988,549 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18	18¼	18¼	18⅜
Good Ordinary	19⅛	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	19 9-16	19 13-16	20 1-16	20 3-16
Low Middling	20	20¼	20½	20⅝
Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝	22
Good Middling	23	23¼	23½	23¾

FISH—There has been a fair inquiry noted for Dry Cod and Mackerel at generally firm prices. Herring rather quiet. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 75@$6 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $10 50@$14; No. 3 at $7 75@$8 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c. for scale, and 16c.@18c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull, and generally quoted heavy, especially for low grade stock, which has been offered with more freedom, and has been in less request. Sales have been reported of 6,100 bbls., all told, including inferior to extra choice Superfine State and Western at $6 35@$7 15, chiefly at $6 65@$7; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 30@$7 80; good to very fancy do., $7 80@$8 60; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 25@$7 75, chiefly at $7 50@$7 65; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop Ohio, $7 40@$7 90; fancy shipping Extra Western at $8@$8 50 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras within the previous range.

Southern Flour has been moderately sought after at about former figures. Sales, 900 bbls. at from $6 60@$9 for ordinary to very choice shipping; $9@$12 25 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras, chiefly at $10 25 ₱ bbl.... California Flour scarce and nominal in price.... Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $4 75@$6 40 for inferior to choice ₱ bbl. Sales, 325 bbls., chiefly at $5 30@$6 30 ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been more active at $3 45@$3 75 for Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 37½@$3 50; $3 40@$3 50 for White do.; $3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 640 bbls., in lots.... Bag Meal very dull at $1 17@$1 20, and Belted do. at $1 40@$1 60.... Oat-meal at $7 25@$8 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour selling slowly within the range of from $3@$3 30 for State and Pennsylvania ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been less confidently sought after, and most grades have been quoted off in price 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel on more liberal offerings, particularly of other than strictly prime samples. The demand has been quite moderate, chiefly for shipment, though in part for milling. Winter Wheat dull at about former rates. Sales, 41,000 bushels, at $1 70@$1 73 for fair to prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, mostly on the basis of the inside rate, with choice quoted at $1 73, afloat; $1 64@$1 65 for average No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 55@$1 58 for No. 3 Spring, in lots; $1 95 for Red Western; $2 for Amber do.; $2 10@$2 25 for White Western and State, in small lots.... Corn has been quiet and somewhat depressed, with a somewhat freer offering noted. Sales have been reported since our last, of 58,500 bushels at 64c. for good old Mixed Western, in store; 66c.@66½c. for old Mixed do., afloat; 65½c. for Western Yellow, in store; 63½c. for ordinary old Mixed Western, in store; 62c. for Jersey Yellow; 65½c. for new Mixed Western.... Rye, Barley, and Barley-malt quite dull within the previous range as to values.... Oats have been in rather slack demand, yet without material changes as to values. Sales, 31,000 bushels, at 53c.@54½c. for new Mixed Western; 53½c. for prime old do., in store; 54c.@57c. for White Western and State; 53c.@53½c. for new Mixed State.

HAY AND STRAW—The offerings of stock have been on a limited scale, and, with a moderate call for supplies, prices have been without change of moment. Bale Hay ranges from $1 10@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 75 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw at from 75c.@$1 35 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Sales, 250 bales Jute Butts at 2 1-16c., currency, ₱ lb.; market dull.

LEATHER—Buyers have been purchasing supplies to meet urgent wants only. Yet holders have shown firmness, especially on really desirable grades of stock. We quote: Hemlock—Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Middle, 29c.@31c.; Light, 28c.@29c.; California Heavy, 28c.@28½c.; Middle, 28c.@29c.; Light, 27c.@28c.; Orinoco, &c.—Heavy, 27c.@27½c.; Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Light, 27c.@27½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Rough, 33c.@36c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 35c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet, but steady; sales, 110 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 70c.@76c.; and 55 hhds. Porto Rico at 46c.@47c. ₱ gallon. Stock in first hands estimated at 1,801 hhds. Cuba, 1,405 hhds. Porto Rico, 657 hhds. English Island, and 7,000 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Cuba, 17c.@32c.; Porto Rico at 28c.@55c.; English Island at 30c.@38c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet and rather weak, with strained quoted at $3 62½@$3 65; sales 300 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $3 90@$4 50 ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar dull, within the previous range.... Spirits Turpentine in active demand at a further advance, with sales reported of 530 bbls. merchantable, in lots, at 68c.@68½c., closing with 69c. asked, and 68½c. bid.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quite moderately sought after, including Western at $39@$39 50, currency; City at $39 50@$40, gold, ₱ ton.

PETROLEUM—There has been rather more animation in the general market, but with the advantage as to price in favor of buyers.... Crude, in bulk, quoted at 9c., on sales of 1,500 bbls., at about this rate.... Of Refined, 5,000 bbls. sold on private terms, reported at 19¾c. And at Philadelphia, 10,000 bbls., deliveries extending into March, at 19c.... And of Refined in cases, 12,000 cases, at 27c.@27½c. Nothing really new reported in Naphtha.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull, but held quite stiffly for both prompt and forward delivery. Sales for early delivery have been confined to 50 bbls. New Western Mess at $14 37½; and small lots of old do. at $13 75. For forward delivery, Western Mess, February and March options, quoted nominally at $14 37@$14 50.... Dressed Hogs have been quiet and quoted cheaper, with Western ranging from 5¾c.@6c. and City from 6¼c.@7c.... Cut-meats in moderate demand at about previous quotations; sales 2,300 fresh Hams, in bulk, at 10¾c.@11c.; 2,100 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 11c.@11¾c.; 1,300 Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 12c.@12½c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 7¼c.@7½c.; 43,000 lbs Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 7¾c.@7¾c., the inside price for 15 lbs.; 170 boxes Bellies at 7¾c.@8¼c., the inside price for 17 to 18 lbs.; 220 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 5c.@5¼c. And for Chicago delivery 175 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 4¾c.... Bacon has been quoted somewhat steadier as to price, but has shown less activity. Sales have been reported of 600 boxes Long Clear at 6¾c.@7c., chiefly at 6¾c.; 250 boxes Short Clear at 7⅛c.; 750 boxes Short Clear, March, at 7¼c.; 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, April, at 7¼c.; 250 boxes Short Clear, February, 7⅛c.; and 40 boxes Short Rib, to arrive, at 7¼c. And for Chicago delivery, 250 boxes Short Rib at 6½c.; 200 boxes Long Clear and 450 boxes Short Rib, February, at 6¾c.; and 300 boxes Short Clear, same option, reported at 6⅝c. And for Milwaukee delivery, 200 bbls. Cumberland at 6½c., cash.... Lard has been quite sparingly dealt in for early delivery on the basis of about previous quotations, with sales reported of 272 tcs. Western Steam at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; 132 tcs. inferior do. at 7¾c.; 310 tcs. City, in lots, at 8c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 Western at 8c.... For forward delivery, there has been a fair though not a very active business reported, with values essentially unaltered. Sales, 1,500 tcs. Western Steam, February options, at 8¼c.; 3,000 tcs. do., March, at 8⅜c.; 500 tcs. do., April, at 8½c., and 1,500 tcs. do., May, at 8⅝c., closing firmly. Also 400 tcs. Western Steam, Chicago delivery, at 7¾c.; 250 tcs. do., March, at 7¾c., and 500 tcs. do., April, at 7¾c.... Barrel Beef dull but without change, ranging from $9 50@$11 75 for New Mess, and $12@$13 50 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $19@$22 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$32 50 for Extra India Mess.... Tierce Beef has been in more request at our quotations; sales, 350 tcs. low grade stock within the range.... Beef Hams have been in more demand, and prime stock has been quoted firm; sales, 50 tcs. Prime Western at $33.... Butter and Cheese quoted as before, on a moderate movement.

SEEDS—Clover has been in rather less urgent request, within the range of 9½c.@10 1-16c. for fair to strictly prime; sales, 750 bags, in lots. There has been very little inquiry for Flax and Timothy, yet prices have been quoted unchanged. Calcutta Linseed steady but inactive.

SUGARS—There has been rather more inquiry for Raw, on refining and trade account, at somewhat steadier prices, though quotations have not been altered, fair to good refining Cuba ranging from 8¾c.@9c.; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 9¼c.@9½c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 to 13, at 9½c.@9¾c. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 907 hhds., 211 boxes, and 41,600 bags, including 151 hhds. and 76 boxes Centrifugal, choice No. 12¾, at 9⅝c.; 607 hhds. grocery Demerara at 10¼c.@10¾c.; 59 hhds. Scotch Refined at 9¾c.; 36,000 bags Manila at 8¼c.; 5,000 bags French Beet-root Sugar at 9¼c., and 135 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8½c. ₱ lb.... Refined in quite moderate demand, with Hards quoted at 12c., A at 10¾c.@11¼c., and Yellows at 9½c.@10⅝c. ₱ lb. The receipts and sales of Raw since Feb. 1, comparative stocks, Messrs. C. Abeel & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.
Receipts since Feb. 1	2,7[illegible]	4,[illegible]	3,7[illegible]
Total	20,2[illegible]	49,7[illegible]	110,1[illegible]
Sales, since Feb. 1	2,902	11,473	2,080
Stock, Feb. 6, 1873	17,351	38,252	108,127
Stock, Feb. 8, 1872	18,410	25,767	150,986

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of 351,000 lbs., common to strictly prime at 8⅛c.@8 15-16c. Market firm for prime stock, which is scarce.

TEAS—Have shown rather less firmness as to values, though no important changes have been reported. The demand has been comparatively light for most grades of stock, though Oolongs have been in request; sales, 1,200 half-chests Green and 10,000 half-chests Oolongs, (the latter within a few days,) on private terms. We quote: Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 35c.@45c.; good to fine Hyson, 50c.@65c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 70c.@80c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 35c.@45c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 50c.@75c.; extra fine to finest do., 80c.@$1 05; common to fair Gunpowder, 45c.@55c.; and Imperial, 38c.@50c.; good to fine Gunpowder 65c.@80c.; and Imperial, 55c.@70c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, 90c.@$1 15; and Imperial, 75c.@90c.; common to fine Twankay, 20c.@32c.; common to fine Uncolored Japan, 30c.@60c.; extra fine to finest, 70c.@$1; common to fair Oolong, 31c.@37c.; good to finest Oolong, 42c.@$1; common to fair Souchong, 27c.@35c.; good to fine Souchong, 42c.@55c.; and extra fine to finest do., 65c.@95c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and heavy; sales 150 bbls., in lots, at 93½c., and 50 bbls. at 93¼c. ₱ gallon, closing dull at the latter rate.

FREIGHTS—Berth room was in very scant supply and wanted, especially for Grain, Provisions, and Cotton, with rates quoted rather firmer. The chartering movement was comparatively light, checked by the scarcity of tonnage suited to the Petroleum, Naval Store, and Grain trades. Rates strong.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,200 bales Cotton at ⅝d.@5 16d. ₱ lb.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 7d.; 16,000 bushels Corn at 6¾d. ₱ bushel; and by steam, 200 boxes Bacon at 50s., and 300 bales Cotton on private terms. Also, a ship with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅝d. ₱ lb.; and two barks, 963 and 894 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For London, by sail, 250 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs.... For Antwerp, by sail, 650 boxes Bacon at 45s.; 60 bales Roots on private terms.... For Bremen, by sail, 300 boxes Bacon on private terms.... For Rotterdam, by sail, 100 boxes Bacon at 45s. ₱ ton.... For Falmouth and orders, a Spanish bark, 358 tons, (to arrive,) with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, at 8s. 3d. and 6s. 3d.... For the Continent, a British bark, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 7s.; another, 599 tons, with about 4,200 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) at 7s.... For Hamburg, by steam, 3,200 bushels Corn, 1,900 tcs. Lard, 850 boxes Bacon, 50 bbls. Pork, 2,900 bags Cloverseed, 100 bbls. Apples, 2,000 sides Leather, and 1,400 pkgs. Merchandise, at full market rates.... For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 322 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, (options including Danish, Swedish, or Russian Baltic,) reported at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Naples, an Italian bark, 279 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For the River Platte, a British bark, 328 tons, (now at Havana,) with Lumber, from Woodstock Mills, at $25, and primage.... For Havana, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $10, and a British bark, with do., from Pascagoula, at $12.... For New-York, two American barks and a British brig, with sugar, in boxes, reported from Havana, at $1; an American brig, with do., in hhds., from do., at $4 50; an American brig, with Molasses, from Matanzas, at $3 50; another, with do., from do., at $3 12½, and an American brig, with sugar, from do., at $5.... For Boston, an American bark, with Lumber, from Brunswick, Ga., at $10 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The receipts today were 816 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,041 head, or 473 cars, against 390 cars for the same time last week. The market, considering the poor quality of the offerings, was moderately active at yesterday's prices. Owners held common and medium Cattle generally above buyers' ideas. The yards are still crowded with poor stock, much of which will be shipped East in first hands. About 900 head were disposed of. Sales of 145 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,039 lbs. to 1,214 lbs., at $4@$5 37½; 285 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,050 lbs. to 1,330 lbs., at $4 62½@$6 12½; 127 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,250 lbs. to 1,349 lbs., at $5 50@$6 25; 16 head Illinois Cows and Steers, averaging 1,259 lbs., at $5 50; 104 head Missouri Steers, averaging 1,222 lbs., at $5 12½; 36 head Canada Steers, ranging from 1,081 lbs. to 1,135 lbs., at $4@$4 62½. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 6,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 15,200 head, against 14,600 head for the same time last week. The market opened dragging at ⅛c. off from last week's closing prices on all grades. But few buyers were present, and they inclined to hold off for a further decline. Pelts having fallen 50c. is one cause of the decline. Sales of 2,553 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 90 to 125 lbs., at $5 75@$7; 82 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 92 lbs., at $5 25; 67 head Canada Sheep, averaging 115 lbs., at $6. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,600 head, against 14,600 head for the same time last week. The market continues dull and slow. The heavy buyers being well supplied, have withdrawn from the market for a decline; small sales of Ohio and Indiana Hogs, ranging from 180 lbs. to 250 lbs., at $4 75@$4 90.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Flour firm and in fair demand; scarcity of transportation checks trade. Wheat quiet, weak, and lower; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 2¾, cash; $1 25¼ seller March; No. 3 do., $1 10; Rejected, 97c.@98c. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 30¾c.@30⅞c., cash; 31¼c.@31¾c. seller March; Rejected, 27½c. Oats steady at 25¼c.@25¾c. for No. 2; Rejected, 23¼c. Rye dull and drooping at 65½c. for No. 2. Barley dull and lower at 67c.@71c. for No. 2 Fall, according to location; 50c.@52c. for No. 3. Provisions in good demand. Pork higher at $12 10, cash; $12 35@$12 40 seller April. Lard steady at $7 30, cash. Bulk Meats steady at 4c.@4¼c. for Shoulders and 5¼c.@6c. for Sides, loose. Bacon—None out of smoke. Green Meats firm and unchanged; sales of Hams at 6¾c.@8½c. for 20 to 16 pound averages. Dressed Hogs active and higher for Heavy; dull and drooping for Light; Heavy sold at $4 55@$4 70, closing with buyers at the latter figure; Light sold at $4 30@$4 35. Whisky steady at 87½c. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 93,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 18,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25@$8; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat steady and in good demand; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 1 Duluth Spring, at $1 64; 500 bushels Iowa Spring at $1 59; 750 bushels Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 50; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring held at $1 58. Corn firm; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2, in store, at 53c.; 3,500 bushels Western, on track, at 52c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 40c.; No. 2 Toledo at 42c. Barley strong; Canada, $9 50@$10; No. 2 Western, 95c.; two-rowed State, 78c.@80c.; four-rowed do., 90c. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley Malt quiet; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye Malt nominal at 85c. The balance of the market was unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged; shipping facilities much restricted. Wheat dull and drooping; only sample lots offering. Corn dull and drooping; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 31¼c. at East St. Louis, on track; 34c. in elevator. Oats dull and drooping. Rye—Sales of No. 2 at 70c. at East St. Louis, on track. Whisky steady at 89c. Pork quiet at $13 spot. Dry-salted Meats quiet; only an order trade. Bacon active; Sides lower; jobbing and order lots sold at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 7½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¾c. for Clear Sides. Hams in pickle quiet at 9¼c. Lard nominal. Hogs better at $3 90@$4 40. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 3,200 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—Flour active; sales of Family Extra at $7 50; A No. 1, $8 25. Wheat in good demand at $1 80@$1 85. Corn firm at 42c.@43c. Oats firm and scarce at 31c.@32c. Rye firm at 85c.@90c. Provisions steady and in good demand. Pork sold at $13. Bulk Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 4¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅝c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Hams, 9¾c.@10c. Bacon sold at 5⅜c. for Shoulders; 7⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8c. for Clear Sides, packed. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12¼c.@13c.; Plain, 12c.@12½c. Lard sold at 8c.@8¼c. for Keg; 9c.@9½c. for choice Leaf. Whisky firm at 89c.@90c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—Flour firm at $8@$8 35. Wheat steady at $1 70@$1 77. Corn steady at 37c. Other Grains steady. Butter steady. Provisions dull; buyers and sellers apart. Pork unchanged. Lard dull; sales of Steam at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; Kettle, 7¾c.@8c. Bulk Meats quiet; sales of Shoulders at 4⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅜c.@6½c.; Clear Sides, 6⅝c.@6¾c. Bacon nominally unchanged. Green Meats—Little doing in Shoulders or Sides. Live Hogs firm at $4 40@$4 90; principal sales to shippers at $4 40@$4 70; Butchers', $4 70@$4 90; receipts, 3,000. Whisky steady at 89c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Flour was steady; sales, 900 bbls., at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat scarce and firm. Corn dull; sales in car lots at 60c. Barley firm; Bay Quinte held at $1 10c. Corn-meal, $1 30 for Bolted; $1 25 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 78c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—Clover-seed, recleaned, active at $9 75. Quercitron Bark, No. 1, sells at $30. Flour unsettled; Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; Extras, $6@$7; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat dull at $1 90@$1 93 for Red; $1 75 for No. 1 Spring. Rye steady; State, 87c. Corn active; Yellow, 59c.@60c.; Mixed, 61½c.; White, 66c. Oats quiet and steady; White, 49c.@50c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 14½c.; Refined, 20c. Whisky, 93c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—Cotton in good demand; Good Ordinary, 18⅛c.; Low Middling, 18⅞c.; Middling, 19⅛c.@19½c.; net receipts, 2,769 bales; gross, 3,283 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,687 bales; to the Continent, 1,699 bales; coastwise, 1,920 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 6,000 bales; stock, 210,433 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 31½; No. 2, $1 24½. Oats in fair demand and higher at 26½c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 36½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 68c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal at 77c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak; tending downward; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 75; No. 2 do., $1 70. Corn steady at 45c.@46c. Oats firm at 39c. for No. 1. Petroleum quiet and steady at 17½c. for car lots, 18c.@18½c. for trade lots.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £379,000 during the past week.

11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜@92½ for money, and 92⅜@92⅝ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 94; 10-40s, 91¼; New 5s, 90⅝; Erie Railway Shares, 52¼.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 52¾.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛@92¼ for money, and 92⅜@92½ for the account. American Securities dull; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, 93⅞; 10-40s, 91⅛; New 5s, 90⅝. Erie Railway shares, 52¾.

PARIS, Feb. 6—P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is heavy. The sales of the day are now estimated at only 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, February and March, at 9⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon 34s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut. Lard, 39s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed with a downward tendency. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation. Of the sales 4,600 bales were American. Provisions—Lard 39s. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine 42s. 6d.@43s. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 36s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY IN ENGLAND.—HEIR at law, next of kin.—HENRY SCARTH, GEORGE HEATH.—Pursuant to a decree in the High Court of Chancery in England, made in a cause, Dancer against Her Majesty's Attorney-General, the persons claiming to be heir or heiress at law or next of kin of Henry Scarth, late of Barnes, in the County of Surry, Esquire, who died on the 16th of December, 1870, are to come in and prove their claims, as hereinafter mentioned. From the proceedings taken in the cause it appears that George Heath (son of Robert and Letitia Heath) would, if living on the 16th December, 1870, have been the heir at law and one of the next of kin of the said Henry Scarth; or, if the said George Heath died before such 16th December, 1870, then his lineal heir or heiress at law would be the heir or heiress at law of the said Henry Scarth. The said George Heath emigrated to Jamaica in or about 1813, and was, in 1822, at Charleston, in South Carolina, and engaged as a sailor in the packet trade between Charleston and Baltimore. The said George Heath, if living on the said 16th December, 1870, or if dead his lineal heir or heiress at law, is or are, by his or their solicitor, on or before the 1st day of April next, to come in and prove his or their claims to be such heir or heiress at law and next of kin of the said Henry Scarth, at the chambers of his Honor the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, at No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, or, in default thereof, he or they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Tuesday, the 15th day of April next, at 12 at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 14th day of January, 1873.

ALFRED RAWLINSON, Chief Clerk.
FRANCIS ROBINSON,
No. 36 Jermyn-st., Saint James',
Solicitor for the above-named, plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, Kings County.—ABRAHAM C. QUACKENBUSH, plaintiff, against CARLOS EDGERTSON and Mrs. EDGERTSON, his wife, (whose first name is unknown to plaintiff,) Benjamin G. Bloss, Agnes S. McCord, wife of William J. McCord, and the said William J. McCord, her husband, John C. Goodridge, Jr., —— Stevens and —— Baker, (composing the firm of Stevens & Baker,) Robert A. Bryant, Noah Wheaton, and —— Taylor, (tenant.)—Summons for relief—Complaint not served.—To the defendants, Carlos Edgertson and Mrs. Edgertson, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office in the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 3, 1873.

MARKS & POUCHER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 4th day of January, 1873.

MARKS & POUCHER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja17-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ELLIOT WALKER AND LAVINIA WALKER, his wife, sometimes called Levina Walker, otherwise known as Lavania Walker, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not ser.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 31 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1872.

FLANAGAN, BRIGHT & MARTINE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 10th day of January, 1873, at his office in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York.—New-York, Jan. 21, 1873.

FLANAGAN, BRIGHT & MARTINE,
ja24-law6wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—ANDREW S. WHEELER and PETER A. YOUNG, plaintiffs, against ROBERT [illegible], Robert H. Anderson, William N. Hall, [illegible] Crosbie, and Walker S. Crosbie, her husband, Edmund Wetmore and William A. Jarvis, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Complaint filed.—To [illegible] Crosbie and Walker S. Crosbie, two of the above named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of Brooklyn, in the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. [illegible] street, Brooklyn, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 7, 1872.

A. H. & W. C. OSBORN,
ja10-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, plaintiff, against WALTER JONES and Barbara H., his wife, James [illegible] and Janet S., his wife, Hollis L. Powers, Henry A. Robbins, Daniel F. Appleton, Thomas L. [illegible], Jr., Nathan H. Sabin, and William H. Lindsay, defendants.—Trial to be had in the County of New-York.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 31st August, 1872.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 31st August, 1872.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS,
ja17-law6wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—BERNARD HECHT, MEYER HECHT, and DAVID HECHT, plaintiffs, against ISAAC LEVY, ADOLPH LEVY, and MARTIN [illegible], defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents, with interest from the 6th day of December, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 23, 1872.

BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 320 Broadway, New-York City.

Please take notice that the complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of January, 1873.

BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
ja10-law6wF* No. 320 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT — CITY AND County of New-York.—SANDERS D. BRUCE, plaintiff, against R. P. TODHUNTER, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park-row, (Room No. 28,) New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and six dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest thereon from the 17th day of February, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York City, Jan. 2, 1873.

HILDRETH & PHILLIPS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1873.

HILDRETH & PHILLIPS,
ja10-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, City and County of New-York.—JULES LABLOTIER, plaintiff, against VIRGINIE CHEVALIER LABLOTIER, defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Virginie Chevalier Lablotier: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the new County Court-house, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 7th November, 1872.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of November, 1872.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.
ja10-law6wF*

DRY GOODS.

RICHARD BROWN,

NO. 819 BROADWAY,
HAS A NEW IMPORTATION OF
PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERIES,
HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
FRENCH NIGHT-GOWN SETS,
FRENCH DOUBLE BANDS,
AND ALL TRIMMING USED FOR LADIES' UNDER-WEAR, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.

Public notice is hereby given, in conformity with section 2, chapter 9, of the laws of New-York, enacted Jan. 30, 1873, that an adjourned public meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit of the City and County of New-York will be held at the office of the Controller of the City of New-York, in the New-York County Court-house, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of February, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Dated New-York, Feb. 6, 1873.

RICHARD A. STORRS,
Clerk to Board of Apportionment and Audit.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE JOINT Committee on Introducing Salt Water into the City for Sanitary and Other Purposes will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

All persons interested in the question are hereby notified to be present at the above-named time and place, without further notification. By order,

JOS. A. MONHEIMER, Chairman.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. W. J. Florence.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BUFFALO BILL—Mr. J. B. Studley.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALHAMBRA—Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Rawlinson, Mr. Neil Warner.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Lelingwell, Mlle. Diani.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ROBINSON HALL.—LECTURE by Rev. John Weiss on "The Cause of Laughter."

The New-York Times.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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New-York City.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The business of manufacturing canards has not died out with the Presidential campaign. Then we were accustomed to hear that Gen. GRANT had decided on making himself President for life, and that he was going to send troops into every State to force the people to vote according to his will, though where he intended to find the troops was never stated. The same sort of old-bogey stories are now invented in relation to City affairs. Thus, the paper "founded by HORACE GREELEY," and ruined by a less distinguished individual, yesterday positively announced that the Republicans had decided on filling some of the chief City offices according to the following programme:

For Controller, GEORGE H. ANDREWS, present Tax-Commissioner, in place of ANDREW H. GREEN, to be removed.

For Chamberlain, THOMAS MURPHY, in place of F. A. PALMER, to be removed.

For Corporation Counsel, E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

For President of the Police Board, HENRY SMITH—the inevitable "Hank," without the daily column of abuse of whom no Reformer could last Autumn digest his breakfast in peace.

And for President of the Board of Public Works, GEO. M. VAN NORT.

The whole of the above is a deliberate and sheer invention of the persons who so shamefully slandered Speaker BLAINE and other Republican leaders during the campaign. Mr. G. H. ANDREWS has no thought of being made Controller. There is no office in or out of the City which Mr. THOMAS MURPHY would accept, under any circumstances whatever. Few men have given more time or money to the Republican Party than Mr. MURPHY, and few men have been more abused for so doing. There never even has been a whisper of making him Chamberlain, and it is quite certain that he would not accept that or any other office. E. DELAFIELD SMITH will go out of office the same as other officials, and we have never heard a word of any intention to reappoint him. As for "HANK" SMITH, he is about the last man in the world who would be retained as President of the Police Board. The *Tribune* alone has been *his* friend—no other paper in the City has said a word for him. The entire programme is made up in the *Tribune* office, in pursuance of that "honorable and truthful" system of conducting a public journal concerning which its manager lectures, and which he practically illustrates by the wholesale concoction of untruths.

Mr. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., has taken the trouble to send us an elaborate defense of the least defensible clause of the proposed amendments to the charter. Mr. BLISS has not taken the trouble, however, to discriminate between our criticisms upon the sixteenth section of the amendments and those of Mayor HAVEMEYER. For the latter we must decline to be responsible. We objected simply to the concluding clause of section 16, stating that under such an enactment the Controller would be powerless to resist the payment of sinecurists. This opinion is shared by Prof. DWIGHT, Mr. EATON and others, who "object strongly" to the clause in question. It seems hardly worth while to waste argument on a matter so simple. The amended charter proposes to retain the general definition of the duties for the discharge of which the Controllership was created, which definition has been contained in every charter which the City has had. This very section 16 is a mere addition to section 33 of the charter of 1870, which says that the Finance Department "shall prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering *all* City accounts, and the manner in which *all* salaries shall be drawn, and the mode by which *all* creditors, officers, and employes of the Corporation shall be paid." The Controller is the auditing officer of the Corporation. Holding as we do to the broad and salutary definition of the word "audit," so clearly established by Judge DAVIS, we fail to see how a pay-roll can either be audited or "inspected and revised," as the new charter also prescribes, while the auditing officer has no power to demand proof that a City employe had actually performed the duties for which he demands payment. To be consistent in his limitation of the auditing functions of the Controller, Mr. BLISS ought to have deprived him of the power of questioning the correctness of any bill for supplies submitted to him, which had been certified by the purchasing officer of the department to which they were furnished. After that, he might have exerted some ingenuity to discover any reason for the existence in the City Government of any department of control at all. Such a limitation of power is exactly what CONNOLLY believed in and practiced. We trust that no Reform charter will give the head of the Finance Department any such a chance of winking at corruption.

We trust that Mayor HAVEMEYER and his friends will not overlook the informal vote taken in joint committee yesterday, on some of the leading provisions of the new charter. It will be observed that the provision about whose probable passage the Mayor was "credibly informed"—that, namely, for reducing the Executive, so far as his appointing power went, to a sixteenth part of the Board of Aldermen—was disapproved of by a majority of ten to four. Considering the amount of feeling created by the Mayor's ill-judged and untimely letter, this result shows a degree of generosity on the part of the Republicans on the joint committee for which Mr. HAVEMEYER, at least, did not give them credit. The abolition of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and the removal, without exception, of all the present heads of departments were also indorsed by this informal vote. Only three of the fourteen members present were favorable to changing the charter election to the Spring. No decision was reached in regard to the ultimate disposal of the power of appointment, but the prevailing feeling is said to be in favor of allowing the Mayor to nominate and the Board of Aldermen to confirm, without any other alternative save what is presented in the power of public opinion to compel an agreement.

The Proposed Charter.

The newspapers which supported the Tammany Ring throughout the period when its dishonesty was exposed are now crying out that a new "Ring" is being formed. They are dreadfully afraid that the City is about to fall again into dishonest hands. The *Tribune* draws up a list of persons who are to fill the chief offices—a list derived entirely from its own imagination. Last year it did all that it could to hand over the National Government to the Democrats. Faithful to the same policy, it is now endeavoring to place New-York once more exclusively under the control of the Democrats. Let everybody notice that it is working side by side with the *World*, just as it did during the last campaign—two Democratic papers engaged on identically the same job, and both crying out "Ring" with might and main. The proposed charter is a fraud, and the "Custom-house" is TWEED and SWEENY over again. It is only a week or two ago that the *Tribune* praised this very charter, but its Democratic friends had not then made up their minds as to the course they meant to pursue. They were not quite sure whether or not they "owned" Mayor HAVEMEYER. Now they seem to have satisfied themselves on that question, and so off their papers go at full pelt.

It does not seem to be worth while to waste many words on this subject. The proposed charter, as it has been admitted on all hands, is at least an *honest* attempt to provide the City with a good government. It needs amendment, and we wish our Republican friends would agree to consult with a special committee of the Committee of Seventy in reference to those amendments. We have not a great deal of faith in the Committee of Seventy as it at present stands. We know for a fact that some of its members have managed to get appointed to it simply in the hope of obtaining office. Others canvassed the City last Fall for Democratic candidates. Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN has just been smuggled into it, although, when it was first formed—and when it did so much good—Mr. TILDEN was invited to join it, and *positively refused*. He could not then see which way the cat was going to jump. Now, however, Mr. TILDEN can see how he can turn the Committee of Seventy to very good account. The Mayor evidently intends to work through it. The Democrats are almost always in a majority at its meetings. It is essentially a Democratic organization, and it will do its best to give back the City into the hands of the Democrats.

All this is quite true, and yet we advise our Republican friends to hold a consultation with a select number of the committee on the new charter—say with Mr. DORMAN B. EATON, and two or three others whose motives are beyond suspicion, and in whom the public can have confidence. In that way all this bosh about "Custom-house Rings" can be effectually disposed of. Then get the charter out of hand as quickly as possible. Make it public; render its provisions as clear as possible; keep it well before the people; let there be nothing mysterious or secret connected with it. The *Tribune*, *World*, and other Democratic journals, may then go on raving at it as they please, for the public will be able to judge of the measure for themselves. As for the idea of making Mr. HAVEMEYER "Boss" of the City, and giving him the absolute power of appointing heads of departments and other officials, no one ought to dream of doing it. No such power ought to be placed in the hands of one man. The President of the United States does not hold it—the Governor of the State does not. The Mayor would simply use it for the benefit of his party, and largely at the dictation of the old Democratic wire-pullers. We regret very much that differences have arisen between Mr. HAVEMEYER and the party which nominated him, but they seem to us, speaking in all candor, to be entirely the fruit of the Mayor's own course. His latest attack upon the Republican Party is most uncalled for and unjust. Let our friends prove its injustice by giving the City a thoroughly good charter. So far, we fail to see any serious objections to the instrument already drawn up. When the Democratic papers wish to attack it, they are driven to suppose provisions which are not really to be found, and to attribute motives which do not exist. All this will not deceive the public if our Republican friends, in the Legislature and out of it, will take a perfectly fair and straightforward course. Deal openly with the public. Lose no time. Let us see the charter in something like definite shape as soon as possible, and then let it be well explained and discussed. All the balderdash of the *Tribune* and other treacherous journals—defenders of TWEED, and haters of Republicans—will then pass for exactly what it is worth.

Public Killing of Children.

It is noted by Mr. HERBERT SPENCER that the savage habit of exposing superfluous children to perish from starvation, repulsive as it seems to the modern mind, was one method by which the human race was perfected. Granting this view of the case to be a correct one, it is not easy to see why that practice should be continued in our day. Doubtless the human race sadly needs perfecting yet, and we are at a very early stage of the evolution by which, according to Mr. SPENCER'S theory, we are to arrive at perfection. But there are ways enough in which the children who cannot breast the current of life will be forced under, without employing public agencies to help get rid of them.

Yet that is precisely what the people of this City are doing, and any one who doubts it may consult the report of Drs. AUG. VIELE and W. H. B. POST, Health Inspectors, with reference to the sanitary condition of our public schools. The report was published in THE TIMES of yesterday. It embraces the results of an examination of all the school buildings, with particular reference to ventilation and cleanliness. Now, pure air to breathe is as essential to the child as food to eat. Without it the blood cannot be purified; without purification the blood cannot sustain the vital functions of the system, and food itself loses its power to nourish. A community that habitually exposes its children to confinement in foul air in unclean rooms, just as effectually, though not so directly, exposes them to slow starvation as though it deprived them of a certain portion of their daily food. This is what the Sanitary Inspectors report: "In our opinion, *not one* of the numerous school edifices have proper and adequate means for thorough and perfect ventilation." There are certain clumsy pretenses at ventilating apparatus. Flues are constructed in many of the walls, from which the bad air undoubtedly could escape, but from which, owing to the perversity of the laws governing it, it never does escape. At times, the windows are opened from the top, and a lively cascade or shower-bath of cold air is allowed to fall on the exposed heads and backs of the pupils, producing colds and stimulating catarrh and consumption, but without sensibly relieving the general badness of the atmosphere. No one in these days need be told that in class-rooms containing from sixty-seven to 130 children, and allowing only from forty to sixty cubic feet of air to each, the air soon becomes vitiated. Imagine the effect of shutting a child up in a room three feet square, and from four to six feet in height, and it can then be inferred what the effect would be of shutting a hundred children in a room which allowed no greater average space to its inmates. This is what the Inspectors say is done in many of our primary schools.

Nor does the system of slow destruction of child life stop here. Children of tender years are sometimes shut up in rooms with floors immediately on the ground, "where the rays of the sun never enter," and where light is procurable only by reflection from adjacent brick walls. In these vile prisons the children are subjected to the use of air poisoned over and over again by their own breathing, and loaded with the noisome odors from putrid matter in the yards close by, or in rooms on the same floor. These sources of impurity, according to the Inspectors, are reinforced by dirt from unswept floors, from broken plaster on the walls, and from accumulated filth of uncleaned paint.

It is not stated that all the rooms of all the schools are in this condition. Some of the rooms of most of the schools seem to be, however, and the fact is a disgrace to the community. For, after all, though we may very properly denounce the carelessness and ignorance of the officers who allow this condition of things, it is due to the carelessness and ignorance of the community that it is continued. If parents took the trouble to know how their children were treated, and if, knowing this, they perceived that the treatment was outrageously injurious and cruel, as it is, public sentiment would soon put a stop to the abuse. We advise, therefore, every parent who may have read the statement of the Inspectors, or who may read this article, to ascertain the truth in regard to the school his or her children attend. If that school is one of the sort which the Inspectors describe; if the children are shut up in rooms with ventilating flues which do not ventilate, (and this fact can easily be ascertained by holding an open handkerchief by the air register and seeing if it is sucked in by the current;) if the class-rooms allow less than 150 cubic feet of space to each child; if the walls are not white, the plaster whole, the paint clean, and the floors well swept, then let the trustees of the school hear from it in a form which will compel attention. If each parent, or a number of parents combined, will do this, it will effect a reform more quickly than any law that can be passed. It is the parents who, in the long run, determine the condition of the schools.

The Opening of the British Parliament.

The Queen's speech at the opening of the British Parliament is an unusually brief, and more than usually prosaic, document. If the country is happy that has no history, Great Britain seems to be, at present, in that enviable condition. The outside world had imagined that Mr. GLADSTONE'S government was drifting into rather serious complications with Russia. The language of the Royal speech on that subject is somewhat vague, but is obviously intended to give the impression that the recent correspondence between the British and Russian foreign offices has been rather of a friendly nature than otherwise. It seems that the sole point about which any difference of view exists is in regard to "the line which describes the northern boundary of the dominion of Afghanistan." This is by no means so simple a matter as the off-hand reference to it might seem to imply, for it is tolerably certain that the British Government is disposed to include within "the dominion of Afghanistan" various semi-independent territories, which have not been recognized in the past as falling within the territory of the Ameer. If Russia is to make certain concessions in order to bring about "an identity of view" on the subject, she will very certainly stipulate for some concessions in return. The pertinacity with which Russia will demand these will depend simply on the estimate she forms of the comparative strength of herself and her rival in the East. The delicate negotiations attending this matter may yet prove too much for Mr. GLADSTONE'S Cabinet, which has never been remarkable for combining firmness with suavity, and the question is one which may prove the rock on which that Cabinet will go to pieces.

Apart from the foreign difficulty, there is no great question foreshadowed in the Queen's speech on which a dissolution of the British Parliament is likely to be forced before it fulfills next year the unusual feat of getting to the end of its prescribed term. The proposal to extend household suffrage to the counties, on which a bitter fight would undoubtedly be made, is not alluded to in the Queen's speech. The only important Government measures whose introduction is announced are a University Education bill for Ireland; an act to provide for a Supreme Court having appellate jurisdiction; a bill simplifying the transfer of land, and another with reference to the much-discussed subject of local taxation.

The two last are the only measures on which the Government is likely to meet with any very formidable opposition. It is generally conceded that the cumbrous feudal methods of acquiring title to landed property which prevail in England are needlessly expensive and intricate. But their reform will call out but little enthusiasm from the ranks of the people, who look for much more radical changes in land tenure, and will develop a good deal of opposition from the legal profession, pretty fully represented in the British Parliament, of whose business it will cut off a very lucrative branch. The Local Taxation bill will undoubtedly aim at shifting a good many of the existing burdens from the shoulders of the occupier or tenant, and placing them upon those of the landlord. By the squirearchy, whose members sit upon the Liberal as well as upon the Conservative side of the House, the progress of such a piece of legislation will be stoutly contested. To the general body of British tax-payers the Royal speech holds out no prospect of diminished burdens. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is understood to have a surplus of at least three millions sterling to dispose of. It was supposed that this would be applied to the payment of the indemnity due under the Geneva award to our Government. It is obvious, however, that no such purpose enters into the Government programme. It is announced that Parliament will be called upon to provide "for the payment of the sum coming due to the United States," and the surplus of the financial year about to close will, doubtless, be applied to the purchase of terminable annuities, or in some of the other ways prescribed for the reduction of the national debt.

Medical Union.

A tendency toward union is one of the characteristics of the age. The principle of "nationality" has led, within a very few years, to the consolidation of Italy and the revival of the German Empire. Ecclesiastical bodies have manifested an anxiety to obliterate the dividing lines of hostile communions. In our own country, we have seen two rival bodies of Scotch Presbyterians unite to form the United Presbyterian Church; and the once bitter schism that separated the Presbyterian Church into the Old School and New School communions is healed, and in a fair way to be forgotten. But, although the aspirations of centuries have borne fruit in the actual unification of nations, and though sanguine churchmen predict the ultimate union of the Anglican, Roman, and Greek communions, few have ventured to dream that the differences of doctors of medicine would ever come to an end, and the "regular" physician lie down, so to speak, with the homeopathic lamb. The hostility between these two schools of medical science has been intense, and has apparently arisen from causes which could not be removed save by the absolute surrender of the distinctive principles of one or the other school. The regular physician has so often and so plainly proved the homeopathist to be the worst of quacks, and the homeopathist has so conclusively shown his rival of the elder school to be a bigoted adherent of a system of exploded follies, that there has seemed to be no possible ground upon which the two might meet and be reconciled. Nevertheless, a movement toward that end has actually been begun by certain prominent homeopathists of this City, who have established a review which supports the doctrine that "it is the right and duty of every qualified member of the medical profession to use his own judgment as to the proper methods to be adopted for the cure of his patients."

In discussing the possibility of a treaty of peace between the hostile doctors, it must be borne in mind that the homeopathist of to-day differs widely from the original disciples of HAHNEMANN. When homeopathy first appeared, its practitioners believed in the potency of infinitesimal doses; adopted, without any reservation, the doctrine that *similia similibus curantur;* and deduced from the Hahnemannic theory, that "the totality of the symptoms constitutes the disease," the corollary that the physician need never trouble himself to make a diagnosis, and that hence he need know nothing of physiology. To enumerate the symptoms of a patient, and to consult the pages of JAHR for the corresponding remedies, was the whole duty of an original homeopathist. We can easily perceive why the "regular" school looked upon this sort of practice as quackery pure and simple.

But a great change has since passed upon the homeopathist. To-day he is, as a rule, as thoroughly educated as is his rival. While a few purists still cling to the theory of the efficacy of high dilutions, the average homeopathist prescribes doses that are quite as powerful as those of the "regular" physician. He may give his nominal assent to the theory that the totality of the symptoms constitutes the disease, but practically it has no influence upon him, and he bases his practice upon a thorough diagnosis, and prescribes such remedies as experience has taught him are suited to the disease in hand. Meanwhile, his rival has partially modified his own practice. He has to a great degree abandoned the use of venesection, and has grown less lavish in dispensing calomel. He has, moreover, learned that medicine need not necessarily be clumsy in bulk, and nauseous in taste. Though he does not call his remedies by the names used by the homeopathist, yet each uses precisely the same *materia medica*. In short, the two schools, which originally were diametrically hostile in theory and practice, now differ in name rather than in fact, and in most important respects there is little real difference between the practice of an accomplished regular physician, and that of the intelligent homeopathist who has abandoned the use of infinitesimal remedies.

It does not, therefore, seem entirely hopeless to look for the day when the rival doctors will cease to edify the public by denouncing one another as quacks and butchers, and will consent to recognize the honest, capable physician, whatever may be the college from which he receives his diploma. At present this feud is not only unworthy of liberal-minded men, but it really works an injury in that it debars the physician of one school from using the valuable discoveries of his rival. The broad principle that the physician should "use his own judgment as to the proper methods to be adopted for the cure of his patients," furnishes a ground of union for the intelligent adherents of either school. The effort now making toward medical union upon this principle is one which will commend itself to common sense, and may yet lead to the burying of the hostile scalpel, and the smoking of properly-medicated pipes of peace.

Early Hours.

Longevity is a boon desired by most, though granted to comparatively few, and persons of a foreboding turn might derive much dismal satisfaction from comparing the mortality statistics of the present with the past. In spite of the cheerful evidences to the contrary, laboriously gathered by the rural press—in spite of that venerable but preposterous patriot who has voted for every President since Washington, and commonly walks thirty miles through a driving snow-storm to deposit his latest ballot—it is to be feared that the average of human life has been gradually decreasing as the world grows older. This, too, in face of the fact that all the conditions of modern society are vastly more in favor of health and long life than in the days when the world was really one broad field of battle, and he was an exceptionally lucky man whom the doctors killed and not the sword. Nowadays if wars are rarer, they are, generally speaking, more deadly, and in the absence of wars the higher state of mental tension and excitement, in which most civilized communities live, largely discounts vitality. Perhaps that is one of nature's artful compensations, a sort of clever Malthusian device to adjust the average of population, and cunningly changed to suit the weaknesses of different ages.

Among the lesser causes which at present operate against longevity there is one which is none the less important because so few take it into account. That is the insidious derangement of the system resulting from the late hours affected by polite society. The reparatory powers of sleep are seldom recognized any more than the truth that to yield its fullest benefits this most potent of remedies should be taken at the proper season. What that season is, nature unmistakably indicates. Most adults, in a normal condition, are conscious, about 11 o'clock at night, of a tendency to drowsiness, sometimes called *febris nocturna*—nature's hint that it is time to go to bed. Once banished, however, slumber is a shy mistress not easily wooed back, and after midnight a corresponding difficulty in getting to sleep is experienced. It is, then, almost like stating an axiom to say that if all whose occupations in life permit it would make it a practice to go to bed before midnight, and sleep as long as their respective constitutions required, avoiding, if possible, involuntary waking, their health would be the gainer.

But, as now regulated, how many people, in what is called society, ever get to bed before midnight, at least during the season? There is a ball or a party or a reception to go to nearly every night, which begins, on an average, about 10, and ends, let us say, at 3. A young woman who makes it a practice to go to bed at that hour of the morning, for three months of the year together, need not be surprised to find the roses rapidly fading from her cheeks. With young men, the result is quite as bad, since the exigencies of business often deprive them of the proper amount of most necessary rest. Youth is apt to think the balance of vitality inexhaustible, and to draw against it as lavishly as though age and disease were not. But the older heads, to whose pillows sleep is a rarer visitor, can tell them its value.

The remedy for all this is very simple. Let our balls and parties only begin a couple of hours earlier. Everybody will have precisely the same amount of enjoyment, get to bed in good time, and get up next morning feeling infinitely better than after one of these midnight routs. For some time past, among sensible entertainers, there has been a movement in this direction. But it should be systematic to be effective. Let it once be understood that it is as unfashionable to come late to an evening party as it is now supposed to be to come early, and a reform, whose value is not to be measured by its seeming triviality, would be accomplished at once.

Risks of the East River.

The petition now in circulation in New-York and Brooklyn, praying the intervention of the Legislature to abate the risks of navigation in the East River, will reopen an old and troublesome question. It has always been absurd on its face that steamers plying on Long Island Sound should pass clear around Manhattan Island to seek berths on the North River, and there now have accumulated other reasons against the practice besides its intrinsic absurdity. There seems to be a kind of mania among people who have charge of vessels and vehicles to crowd them all into certain favorite avenues, let the risk, inconvenience, and waste of time that ensue be what they may. Just as the teamster or expressman will insist on forcing his wagon up Broadway when it is already crammed full of vehicles, and the neighboring parallel streets are empty, so the steam-boatmen must needs spend time and cause peril by sailing entirely round the Battery, and forcing their huge craft into the overcrowded Hudson. Relief must be had from both evils, and as people are not likely to change such ways of their own accord, there is nothing for it but to protect the public by legislative enactment.

It is plain that the local traffic, crosswise, on both the North and the East Rivers must constantly increase, and consequently that whatever the present dangers complained of in the petition named, those dangers must therefore increase also. We shall be very fortunate if preventive action is taken before a fearful accident happens; and the action should tend in some way to discourage the Sound steamers from entering the Hudson at all. The ocean steamers all come there—it would be much better if they stopped at Staten Island—and these ferry-boats of the Atlantic are not only increasing in number every month but, by their augmented length and draught, adding to prospective embarassments. Unless some good reasons appear against it, which we fail now to see, the Sound steamers should be obliged to end their passages well up in the East River, say at or near Thirty-fourth-street, and not allowed to pass down further between New-York and Brooklyn at all. The idea of permitting these large structures, with their immense speed, to traverse the path of nearly every ferry running to and from the City on both its flanks is simply preposterous, and the more the matter is considered the more unreasonable the existing practice will seem. Both the North and the East Rivers are always liable to be packed full of sailing vessels, and when, as has happened more than once this Winter, a heavy fog sets in, the risks of collision are very serious indeed. The petition to the Legislature asks that the Sound boats be forbidden to pass through the East River further than Corlear's Hook.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* the other day contained a Reuter telegram from New-York, announcing that "Gen. SHERMAN" had delivered a powerful speech in the Senate in favor of the resumption of specie payments. This reminds one of the London newspaper which, at the time of the Parkman murder, asserted that "DANIEL WEBSTER, the great American statesman," had murdered "Judge PARKER, of New-York." The *Pall Mall Gazette* ought to supplement its dispatch by pointing out the distinction between Gen. SHERMAN who addresses the Senate and Senator SHERMAN who commands the United States Army.

Another Pacific Mail steam-ship has met with an accident. The Idaho has been forced to put into Acapulco with a broken shaft, and is to be towed to San Francisco—if the company can find a steamer that will perform the duty without breaking down. Within six months, the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company has totally lost four steamers, and five more have broken down. At this rate the company will soon use up all the American steamers that it can buy or charter, and to it will belong the credit of having proved more destructive to American shipping than were all the rebel cruisers put together. Of course, the company asserts that its disasters were the result of pure accident. What would the English or American public say to such a plea were the Cunard line to have nine ships lost or disabled within six months? Accidents of this sort do not occur with such steady regularity to well-managed steam-ship companies.

The English Press is congratulating itself upon a new form of railway accident. Collisions, boiler explosions, and other customary dangers of railway travel, have become so frequent that they have, in a great measure, lost their interest. Recently, however, a railway-train, near Cork, ran off the track, and the rails, having become bent, forced their way through the floor of the carriages, and narrowly escaped impaling the passengers. And this the Englishmen call a new style of accident! In the days when flat rails nailed on to strips of wood were in use, the "snake-head," as a curved and displaced rail was called, was continually surprising the peaceful traveler by rising under his feet and nearly impaling him. It is only an old and discarded sort of [illegible] the English papers [illegible] upon as something [illegible]esting.

A correspondent, who has had an opportunity of testing the merits of the system employed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in the government of the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, sends an account of his experience, which goes far to prove that the system permits some grave abuses. He asserts that the gang of attendants is composed of ignorant and brutal men, who eat up the choice portions of the provisions supplied for the inmates, leaving the latter without adequate amount of nourishment. The doctors, he declares, do not trouble themselves to institute inquiries into complaints. Medicines are prescribed in an apparently reckless manner, and the patients are compelled to swallow them. A system of cruelty which will appeal with particular force to sufferers from rheumatism, is thus referred to: "We were obliged to sit in a current of cold air until we were chilled so thoroughly as to be scarcely able to stand. Indeed, everything was done to our annoyance and discomfort, and every effort seemed exhausted in planning means to increase our wretchedness and misery." It is evident that the management of the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island is not the best in the world. Of course, nothing in the way of reform need be expected of the present Commissioners, but much may safely be looked for from their successors.

The people of Manitoba appear to have now greater reason than ever to be dissatisfied with their treatment by the Canadians. Their causes for complaint may be enumerated as follows: No hall for the administration of justice; no Parliament house; no Government buildings, and no house secure enough to be worthy of the name of jail. *Le Metis*, a journal published in the province, in an article calling attention to this subject, says: "Our petitions remain unanswered, our representations are not listened to. It would seem as if people were as much interested in the inhabitants of the moon as in those of Manitoba." While grievances like these remain unredressed, agitators of the Riel and Lepine stripe succeed in gaining sympathizers, from whom trouble of an inconvenient nature may some day be expected if the present niggardly policy of the Dominion Government is not speedily changed.

The London *Times* is responsible for the following statements in regard to the late Lord LYTTON:

> Every one must have been made aware by the advertising columns of the Press that another novel by him is announced for publication, and it is some consolation to know, as we happen to do, that he had himself expressed the very highest estimate of its merits. But we believe it will be a surprise to every one to learn that it was Lord LYTTON who was author of the *Coming Race*, as well as the sparkling "Parisians," now coming out in *Blackwood*, and happily, as we understand, left nearly finished.

The authorship of the *Coming Race* was discussed with a great deal of curiosity at the date of the appearance of that rather remarkable book. It is some comfort to know that there is now no danger of its becoming one of the distressing problems of the *Junius* class of literary mysteries.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Hunter's Point Ferry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are again compelled to appeal to you for active co-operation in the much-needed reform of the above wretchedly mismanaged ferry. The trials and vexations to which the residents of Long Island are daily subjected would exhaust the patience of the best-natured set of men who ever enjoyed the blessing of a citizenship within this great Republic.

As an illustration of our frequent grievances, we desire to call your attention to a scene which occurred yesterday afternoon at James'-slip. A number of passengers hurried to that point to take the boat supposed to leave at 4½ o'clock, to meet the train from Hunter's Point half an hour later. Of course, there was no boat, a few snow-flakes obstructing her course. Five o'clock came and brought a large increase of anxious home-bound travelers, and still no boat. At 5½ o'clock, when the bridge was perfectly thronged with an impatient yet hopeful set of victimized Long Islanders, the Garden City put in an appearance; but, instead of starting immediately to meet the 6 o'clock train, she was detained at the wharf for nearly half an hour, and then moved off to reach Hunter's Point just in time for the accommodation train.

During these long and wearisome hours there was an unusual amount of grumbling and a free use of uncomplimentary epithets, all denunciatory of the "outrageous management" of the ferry; but, as one very wisely suggested, "what are you going to do about it?" We had hoped that the complaints which appeared in your columns about four weeks ago would have produced some change for the better, but we are forced to confess that they have unfortunately had the very opposite effect, and that the residents of Long Island are subjected to almost as many inconveniences as if they were isolated from New-York. You will have the cordial thanks of our entire traveling community, Mr. Editor, if you will aid in reforming what is now equivalent to a nuisance.

LONG ISLAND.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873.

The Franchise for Women.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you give me space in which to thank "A Woman" for her communication in your issue of this date? I have just read it, and I cannot refrain from indorsing most heartily every word of it. I wished to write as she has done, in regard to Mrs. Stanton's letter. She has anticipated me, and I most gladly greet and join her. She is right. The majority of educated women "not only do not desire, but utterly abhor the right of franchise." Surely, if the men of influence, editors and lecturers, who are in favor of woman suffrage would regard the wish of the majority of the sex for whom they plead, they would argue as eloquently against it, as they now do for it. The minority, by their clamor and ceaseless agitation, would deceive men into regarding them as the mouth-piece of their sex. But it is not so. Their noise and outcry is so repellant to us, that we, dreading to resemble them in any way, have kept silence too long. We, wives and mothers, have been too busily occupied, too blessedly satisfied in the ordering of happy homes, the training of noble sons, to lift our voices in protest against these misrepresentations. But it is time, perhaps, that we did. And I join my voice to that of your correspondent in her appeal to the men of the nation, to save us from the falsely-called "privilege" and the unwomanly duties thereto appertaining, which our ill-advised *minority* of sisters would thrust upon us.

ANOTHER WOMAN.

WAPPINGER'S FALLS, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 3, 1873.

The West Virginia Congressmen.

The proclamation of Gov. Jacob, of West Virginia, declining to decide which election for members of Congress in that State is valid, shows that the vote in August and October was as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.—*August Election*—John J. Davis, Independent Democrat, 13,381; Benjamin Wilson, Democrat, 12,948; H. W. Rock, Independent Republican, 4. *October Election*—John J. Davis, 287; Benjamin Wilson, 3,703; scattering, (among thirty-seven candidates,) 155.

SECOND DISTRICT.—*August Election*—J. Marshall Hagans, Republican, 3,441; A. R. Boteler, Democrat, 397; scattering, (among five candidates,) 351. *October Election*—Benjamin F. Martin, Democrat, 5,998; J. Nelson Wisner, 1,480; D. D. F. Farnsworth, 1,221; Alexander R. Boteler, 619; J. Marshall Hagans, 17; scattering, (among six candidates,) 172.

THIRD DISTRICT.—*August Election*—Frank Hereford, Democrat, 11,652; J. Brisom Walker, Republican, 2,766; scattering, 6. *October Election*—Frank Hereford, 6,300; John Swann, Independent Democrat, 1,809; scattering, (among eleven candidates,) 116.

It appears from these figures that in August John J. Davis, J. Marshall Hagans, and Frank Hereford were elected; and that in October Benjamin Wilson, Benjamin F. Martin, and Frank Hereford were elected.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Judge Poland Preparing to Report—Mr. Brooks' Efforts Toward Rehabilitation—The Senate Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Judge Poland has begun the preparation of the report in the Credit Mobilier investigation, and it will undoubtedly be ready to submit to the House next week, whether Mr. Ames returns or not. Mr. John I. Blair, of New-Jersey, President of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, arrived to-night, and will to-morrow answer some inquiries from Mr. Job Stevenson, who is not yet quite satisfied as to how Speaker Blaine acquired his interest in this property. Mr. Blair knows a great deal about it, and will doubtless be happy to tell Mr. Stevenson. The session of the committee to-day was occupied principally by Mr. Horace F. Clark, who, at the request of Mr. James Brooks, testified, as an expert, respecting the various phases—physical, legal, and moral—of Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific Railroad management. Mr. Beck and Mr. Voorhees, leading Democratic members, were also examined by Mr. Brooks, with a view to showing the falsity of the allegation that he had said he could take care of the Democratic side for fifty shares of Credit Mobilier.

SECRET OF THE WISH TO BE EXCUSED.

For some inscrutable reason the Democrats in the Senate were anxious and determined to have Mr. Bayard placed on the special committee to explain the Credit Mobilier charges against Senators. Mr. Stevenson resigned to-day, giving as an excuse the great labors in which he is now engaged, but the Senate would not vote to excuse him. Then Mr. Stockton made a determined effort to get excused, but he too was retained on the committee. It is, however, seemingly impossible that any original investigation can be made in the Senate this session, and all the Senators against whom any evidence was certified by the House leave the Senate on the 4th of March, and will then be beyond the jurisdiction of any Senate investigation. Any attempt to deal with the subject in the Senate cannot be useful. If any report is made it must be based on the evidence certified to the Senate and the statements of the Senators themselves, before the Senate committee. Of course, the committee will have nothing to do with the charges against the Vice-President.

The Wilson Committee in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Wilson Committee met this morning.

TESTIMONY OF DR. COX.

Dr. C. C. Cox, of Washington, was sworn and testified: He never held any bonds of the Pacific Railroad while he was United States Commissioner of Pensions; in 1870 he held for a few days some third mortgage bonds of the eastern division of the road, but this was after he left office under the Government; in 1870 a friend of witness, Mr. E. J. Smith, mentioned to him he had disposed of his Eastern Division bonds to a man named Hoover, a broker, on Seventh-street, at a slight advance. Smith said Hoover professed to know some one who was buying such bonds at the advance referred to, and Smith wanted to introduce witness to Hoover; an introduction followed, and Hoover repeated what Smith had told witness. The bonds then had no fixed value in the market, and were not quoted. Hoover finally told witness that H. D. Cooke was the man to whom he referred as wanting to buy bonds of the character named. On seeing Mr. Cooke, the latter said he did not want such bonds as witness held, but would buy secured income bonds. Witness finally sold the bonds which he held, to the banking house of Rosse & Co., in Baltimore, making, by the transaction, perhaps, $100 or $200. Witness at this time had never seen Hoover before, and had no knowledge of his character. Subsequently Hoover was appointed Pound-master under the Board of Health. He was afterward dismissed because of his notoriously bad character. Witness believed the amount of bonds he had was $10,000. Never told Hoover that these bonds were to be used to influence legislation. Knew nothing of the Union Pacific Railroad, and was never approached by any person or persons and asked to influence legislation either for or without a consideration. Purchased the bonds through his broker, a banker in New-York. This was the only transaction witness ever had, either directly or indirectly, in connection with the Pacific Railroad. Hoover has the worst possible reputation, and was peremptorily dismissed by witness, as President of the Board of Health, not only on account of his bad personal character, but the odium which attached to his name.

E. J. SMITH'S TESTIMONY.

E. J. Smith, formerly connected with the Geological Cabinet of the Land Office, testified when he first knew T. C. Hoover he had a sign out as a broker and real estate-agent, on Seventh-street, and sold a bond of the eastern division of the Pacific Railroad for witness at a slight advance on the cost of it; received about $1,000 worth of those bonds from a Mr. Cheever in payment of a debt; never stated to Hoover that he, the witness, received bonds of the Pacific Railroad or Credit Mobilier from Hon. W. D. Kelley; never saw the latter gentleman till yesterday to know him; never before knew his name; never said to Hoover he had received from Kelley Credit Mobilier or Union Pacific stock; never stated he had paid or was to pay Judge Kelley anything; never exhibited a paper purporting to be a receipt for money, or any other thing from Judge Kelley. Witness said the reputation of Hoover was that of a thief, a liar, and a perjurer.

MR. KELLEY EXAMINED.

Hon. William D. Kelley sworn: Said he saw E. J. Smith for the first time when he entered the committee-room this morning. He had never given a receipt for money or for anything of value in consideration of service in the way of legislation in Congress other than his receipt to the Sergeant-at-Arms; he had not, and he was happy to say under the solemnity of an oath, he never received in the way of compliment or testimonial or compensation, previously or subsequent thereto, directly or indirectly, any consideration for the course of legislation he had followed in speech or vote. The statement that he had given a receipt for money in such connection was without foundation in fact or appearance of fact; to no Mr. Smith or any other man had he given a written or oral promise or contract, implied or otherwise, touching any such matter. Witness said he had not to his knowledge ever seen a Union Pacific Railroad bond, or a share of stock in that road, although he had become the owner of one Union Pacific income bond through his attorney, Mr. Townsend, who purchased it for him in Philadelphia out of an award resulting from the opening of property in which he was interested, and which money his attorney had collected; he had also been remotely connected with Union Pacific Railroad bonds, in the way of borrowing money from a friend who deposited the bonds in the Fidelity Safe Trust Company as collateral, but in which bonds he had no ownership, and had never seen. He had never heard of Hoover until last night, in a party of gentlemen, when by a general accord he was characterized as a swindler, a perjurer, and a thief.

The committee adjourned.

Judge Wilson in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Judge Wilson, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, re-examined E. H. Rollins, Treasurer of the Pacific Railroad, at some length in his private office to-day, and continued his researches among the books and records. It appears from the Executive Committee records of Jan 19, 1871, that when the first issue of Omaha Bridge bonds was made, it was stipulated with Mr. Bushnell, the purchaser of $1,250,000 worth of them at eighty cents, that if Congress within six months passed an act authorizing a mortgage on the bridge, that the original issue of bonds bearing ten per cent. interest was to be taken up, and a new bond issued bearing eight per cent. interest.

The check for $19,000, said to have been given to J. F. Wilson, has on it the following indorsements, the initials "T. A. S." being in pencil; "Pay E. H. Rollins, Secretary, or order," signed "B. W. Spence;" signed "E. H. Rollins, Secretary." "For collection for the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia. T. A. S.;" signed "W. G. Shelledy, for cashier."

In answer to questions by Judge Wilson, Mr. Rollins said that he had made careful search for the engineer's estimates made prior to the Hoxie, Davis, and Ames contracts, but as yet he had been unable to find them. In regard to his employment by the company in Washington, while its Secretary, Mr. Rollins said that he never asked an officer of the Government, a member of the Senate or House of Representatives to do for the company what he would not have done himself had he occupied their positions. He never knew of any money of the company that was expended for political purposes [illegible] the former evidence of [illegible] of $[illegible] by Cornelius Wendell. The composition of the Board of Directors—both political parties being well represented therein—would render the devotion of corporation funds to any party impracticable in the past, and it certainly would be next to impossible in the immediate future. Mr. Rollins further answered that he knew no retainer of $10,000 or any other sum being paid in behalf of the company to any candidate for the United States Senate, neither did he know of a retainer of $10,000 or any other sum being paid to a Representative for his influence in Congress.

In regard to the check for $6,000, issued March 9, 1871, alluded to in Mr. Rollins' previous testimony, he said that it was on account of money borrowed for Mr. Bushnell while in Washington, and that it was exchanged for a draft on Morgan & Sons, of New-York. It appeared to be no part of the $126,000 which he had indorsed. Three other drafts were drawn by Bushnell on Morgan & Sons, respectively for $43,641 09, $18,000 46, and $30,626 45, which, with two other expense items of $34,500 and $19,000, went to make up the $126,000. The $6,000 paid to Rollins in December, 1870, was for services rendered at Washington. He never received a dollar from the Company that he did not earn.

H. C. Crane, assistant treasurer of the trustees under the Ames and Davis contracts, gave additional testimony by the books. The cost of building the divisions of the road under both contracts was $43,914,774 61, divided as follows—the 667 miles under the Ames contract cost $27,285,141 97; that under the Davis contract, which included the remainder of the line west to the connection with the Central Pacific coast, $15,629,633 63. The witness exhibited the balance-sheets of the Ames contracts and explained them in detail, leaving out a profit and loss of $1,627,000 caused by the difference between par and the price obtained for 28,125 shares Union Pacific sold, and several other items of a similar nature, and enumerating the expense for material, &c. The dividends and allotments on account of Ames' contract amounted to $20,422,500. The resolutions of the trustees, authorizing sales not under forty per cent., were read by the witness, and the total dividends declared were stated at $19,296,500, reckoning the stock at par, the cash allotment being $1,525,000. No other dividends or allotments were made. Under the Davis contract there were no allotments, but there was a large profit and loss on account of stock delivered to stockholders, who, on purchasing first mortgage and land grant bonds, received an aggregate of two and a half shares of Union Pacific stock at par with each bond, as a bonus.

The whole amount of income bonds sold under this contract at 80 was $5,811,000, and they carried $11,622,000 in stock to the purchasers at par. The stock cost the parties nothing; the bonds cost the trustees 80.

Question—Is there anything on the books to tell the cost of the fifty-eight miles of road west of the one hundredth meridian? Answer—No.

Q.—Is there anything upon the books to tell the cost of the 138 miles of road constructed before the Ames contract? A.—No.

What the Oakes Ames contract cost the Union Pacific Company the witness said was beyond his power to tell, but the trustees received from the Union Pacific Company $57,140,102 94 on account of that contract, and $23,431,768 10 on account of the Davis contract. The books had not been balanced to show a settlement. He didn't think the contract had been charged up. The profit on the Ames contract, so far as it appeared on the books as divided, was $29,854,960 95 in stock and bonds at par; and that on the Davis contract, $7,802,135 48 in the same material. The discounts charged to the Ames contract on losses on securities, as appeared on page 260 of the trustees' ledger, was $516,518 28; could not tell how much the securities fell short of completing the contract.

B. F. Ham will be examined to-morrow on the Union Pacific books, if they arrive. He states that some difference in the footing will be shown when a comparison is made with the trustees' books.

The Poland Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Judge Poland's Special Committee on Credit Mobilier resumed its session this morning, and Hon. James Brooks submitted a letter from O. H. Browning, late Secretary of the Interior, dated March 21, 1868, transmitting to him a commission from the President as Government Director in the Union Pacific Railroad, and also stated that it was on the 27th of December, 1867, that Mr. Neilson got his shares from Mr. Durant, prior to the time witness acted as Director of the road.

PRESIDENT CLARK'S EVIDENCE.

Horace F. Clark, President of the Union Pacific Road was then sworn, and examined by Mr. Brooks. He testified that he never had any kind of interest in the Credit Mobilier. He regarded the Credit Mobilier as a construction company. Was invited to take an interest in it in 1866, but declined to do so, deeming it too hazardous. Part of the workmen had to be armed to guard the others while at work, and he regarded it as preposterous to build a road under such circumstances.

The witness was examined at some length as to the cost of constructing railroads, the manner in which they are built, &c., but his testimony developed no new facts.

He did not regard 100 per cent. as a large profit on constructing railroads; New-York capitalists would never go into railroads in unsettled sections of the country unless large profits be guaranteed; did not think capital could be raised now to build the Union Pacific Road, not if it was guaranteed that the profits would be $10,000,000 next year.

Judge Poland inquired the use of this testimony.

Mr. Brooks replied it was to show that the Government directors were justified in allowing the Credit Mobilier to build the road.

By Gen. Banks—If there was any irregularity in the proceedings of the Credit Mobilier, upon whom has the injury fallen? A.—Upon the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Q.—Rather than the Government of the United States? A.—The position of the Government is that of a second mortgage bondholder.

Q.—How have you regarded the transactions of the Credit Mobilier as business men yourselves? A.—We have taken no action on the subject. It is only recently that developments had been made as to the whole history of the concern, and we have waited a development of facts which might establish claims. My own opinion is that, some time or other, there must be an account, and I think a court of equity will have to look at the question as to whether the profits of the Credit Mobilier have been reasonable or unreasonable.

Q.—Since your connection with the company have you known Oakes Ames in connection with the affairs of the company as a business man? A.—I know Oakes Ames very well. I first met him in 1872, and have had business relations with him. He always attended the meetings of the board, and always exhibited deep interest in the affairs of the company.

Q.—Are you permitted to state your views of his action in connection with the company in regard to that? A.—I have no secrets in regard to that.

Q.—What is your idea of his character as a business man? A.—Mr. Ames is a peculiar man. He has impressed me as thoroughly honest, without great accuracy, and without, perhaps, that peculiar culture which some men have acquired.

Q.—I ask you for his general character as a business man. A.—I think very well of Mr. Ames. I should not call him an accurate man, but I regard him, Sir, as a thoroughly honest man. Witness further testified that a great many of the stockholders in the Union Pacific Road were also stockholders in the Credit Mobilier, or they had not an opportunity to become stockholders in the latter, so that if an exorbitant price was paid for the construction of the road, it went to the stockholders in the Union Pacific.

By Judge Poland—Have you examined so as to be able to give us any opinion as to the quantity of Union Pacific stock not represented in the Credit Mobilier? A.—About 20,000 shares out of 360,000. Witness never had any knowledge of the stockholders in the Credit Mobilier until after they were published in the newspapers.

In answer to questions of Gen. Banks, Mr. Clark testified that with friendly relations between the Government and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and not otherwise, the Government would be secure as to the indebtedness due from the road. It was in the power of the Government to destroy this great enterprise. Assuming the realization of the present expectancy as to lands, and particularly coal lands, and assuming that the transportation service of the Government would not fall off, he thought the indebtedness would be secure unless some special calamity should overtake the enterprise. He was firm in the opinion that the second mortgage debt due the Government was good with friendly relations, but not otherwise. He thought that a member of Congress, by holding Credit Mobilier or Union Pacific stock, disqualified himself from voting when the interest of the road was directly concerned, so that Mr. Ames, by holding the stock, might have disqualified himself from sustaining the road by his vote in Congress.

Mr. Brooks said he desired that Mr. Voorhees be called. That gentleman was a member of the Pacific Railroad Company, and he desired to show by Mr. Voorhees that he (Mr. Brooks) never appeared before that committee to advocate any measure. He also desired to have Mr. Beck examined. He was a member of the conference committee on the question of interest. To show that he never spoke to him to influence his action on that subject, he could call forty persons from Congress, but he preferred to call these two, who occupied prominent positions.

OTHER WITNESSES.

Augustus Schell was the next witness. He testified that in 1867 or 1868, Mr. Brooks called upon him in New-York to interest him in the Pacific Road and subscribe to its stock. Witness examined into it, but declined to take any stock, as the enterprise was too hazardous.

Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, sworn and examined by Mr. Brooks: Witness was a member of the Conference Committee in relation to the interest question. Has been very intimate with Mr. Brooks, and does not remember of Mr. Brooks ever speaking to him, in any shape or form whatever, in regard to the Pacific Road. Witness, with a majority of the Conference Committee, agreed that the law was on the side of the Pacific Railroad. Had no sort of recollection that Mr. Brooks ever opened his mouth to him on the subject, either directly or indirectly.

Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees sworn and examined by Mr. Brooks: Witness was a member of the Pacific Railroad Committee during the Forty-first Congress, and had questions up in which the Union Pacific Road was deeply interested. Mr. Brooks never spoke to witness on the subject of Pacific Railroads, and never appeared before the Railroad Committee on any measure before it.

Mr. Brooks stated the charge had been made that he received shares to influence members of Congress, and this testimony was to show that he had never made any such attempt. If the Committee desired further evidence, he hoped they would call any member on the Democratic side.

At 1 o'clock the Committee adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Annual Meeting Last Night—A Noisy Session—Nomination of Officers.

The annual meeting of the American Institute took place, last evening, in Room No. 24 Cooper Building. There was a large attendance. Judge Charles P. Daly, First Vice-President, occupied the chair.

Dr. Rich moved that some competent person pass through the room, and ascertain if any but members and the police were present.

Mr. Ormsby moved to amend by excluding all excepting members.

Dr. Rich—Excepting the police.

Mr. Ormsby—No; including the police.

Upon the amendment being put, it was lost, and Dr. Rich's motion was carried; but no one examined the audience, and as no tickets were shown at the door, the "reformers" maintained that the room was "packed."

After the minutes had been read the Chairman announced that the amendment to the by-laws, under discussion at the last meeting, was carried by a vote of two-thirds of the members.

Mr. Ormsby moved that this be stricken from the minutes as incorrect. The motion was lost. Dr. Rich then moved that the minutes, as read, be adopted, which was carried by a vote of 98 to 61. At this moment a large number of the "reformers" left the room, and when outside loudly spoke of their disgust at the whole proceedings, some declaring that the police were armed with revolvers, for the sole purpose of intimidating the "reformers" in their voting.

The business then proceeded in regular order, with but few interruptions. The first report was made by the Trustees, in which the progress of the institute for the past year was related. The Board of Managers for the Fair at the Rink reported in full, stating that the total receipts for the year were $72,424 08, and the expenditures $58,029 27, leaving a balance, which was paid into the treasury, of $14,394 81. The report also stated that the sum of $5,642 23 had been expended for improvements in the Rink and at the offices. The Finance Committee reported that the receipts connected with the general business of the institute were $17,117 39, and the expenditures $9,820 80, leaving a balance in the treasury of $7,296 59. The Library Committee reported that there were 10,178 volumes in the library, and that during the past year donations had been received of a number of valuable works. In conclusion the committee recommended that a librarian be appointed. The Committee on Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, reported through the Chairman, Prof. Chandler. Mr. C. E. Emery then read the report of the Committee on Manufactures and Machinery.

A vote of thanks was unanimously given to the Board of Managers of the late Fair, thanking them for the faithful and zealous discharge of their duties. The nomination of officers for the ensuing year was then commenced, and resulted as follows:

President, F. A. P. Barnard; Vice-Presidents, Judge Charles P. Daly, Orestes Cleveland, and John B. Rich; Recording Secretary, John E. Gavitt; Corresponding Secretary, Samuel D. Tillman; Treasurer, Sylvester R. Comstock.

Directors—Charles F. Chandler, George Payton, Charles MacK. Loeser, J. Greshom Henriett, Thomas Ruther, and J. J. Higgins.

Board of Managers—Nathan C. Ely, Charles W. Hull, Geo. Timpson, Alexander M. Eagleson, Joseph H. Sackett, Walter Shriner, Charles F. Allen, Geo. Whitfield, Charles H. Clayton, W. E. Gavitt, R. H. Thurston, Robert Weir, C. S. Arthur, W. H. Gedney, and F. D. Curtis.

The election will take place on Thursday next, between the hours of 3 and 8 P. M., when lively times are anticipated, the "reformers" intending to make one more attempt at defeating what they term the "ring." The following gentlemen were appointed inspectors of election: Louis Carr, N. B. Mountfort, and Geo. Timpson. The meeting then adjourned.

The consequence of the adoption of the amendment to the by-laws will, it is stated, give the whole control of the business of the Institute into the officers' hands, and no monthly meeting of members will be held. The "reformers" expressed great dissatisfaction at the proceedings, and some state their intention of bringing the affair before the courts.

The New Government Loan.

The feeling yesterday in Wall-street, as derived from information gleaned from various sources, was that the Government five per cent. loan has not yet been a success in the hands of the syndicate. All sorts of rumors were afloat regarding it. Some of them put down, as the total amount of subscriptions received, only $30,000,000. It is generally feared, in well-informed quarters, that at the closing of the books to-day sufficient new fives will not be subscribed for to cover the amount of $100,000,000 of five-twenties called in by the Government yesterday. A TIMES reporter called upon Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., yesterday afternoon, to ascertain the truth of the rumors, but no information of a satisfactory nature could be obtained. The syndicate decline to state, until the books are closed, anything concerning the amount of the subscriptions, but they affirm that the placing of the loan is a success and that the hopes of the most sanguine will be realized.

The Arcadian Club Reception.

The regular monthly reception of the Arcadian Club, which was given last night at the Club-house in Union-place, proved a brilliant and notable event. The object of these receptions has been to bring together the representative men and women working in all departments of art, and especially those who have given their services to the lyric and dramatic stage and to pictorial art. The affair of last night was the third in the series since the inauguration of the club, and it was certainly the most remarkable in the number and character of the people assembled, and in the enjoyment, both social and æsthetic, offered them in the club-rooms. The entertainment closed at a late hour. The following are a few the artists and celebrities present: Mme. Anna Bishop, Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt, Miss Clara Doria, Miss Pauline Canissa, Miss Drasdille, Miss Isabella Stone, Mme. Picton Rowe, Mr. Wm. McDonald, (tenor,) Mr. George Simpson, Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., Miss Minnie Swazie, Mr. Neil Warner, Faure Nicolay, Gen. Hancock and staff, Gen. Aspinwall, Henry M. Stanley, Rev. John Weiss, Anna Dickenson, Mrs. Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Kate Field, Miss Bella Pateman, Miss Linda Dietz.

The Knights of Pythias—A New Lodge Organized.

At a meeting of compositors and others connected with the morning newspapers of this City, held yesterday afternoon, a lodge of Knights of Pythias was organized and officers elected. The meeting was numerously attended, and embraced representatives from the editorial departments, the composing and stereotype rooms of all the leading dailies. The new lodge is to be known as "Press Lodge, No. 91." The regular meetings are to be held in the afternoon, thus affording an opportunity to those engaged during the evenings to cultivate the social virtues, and unite to assist each other in sickness or other trouble. The officers-elect are: P. C., Henry C. Parks, TIMES; C. C., James Thompson, *Sun;* V. C., J. J. Storey, *Herald;* P., John C. Robinson, *Tribune;* M. F., David Kells, *World;* M. P., A. Burton; M. R., A. H. Bradley, *Sun;* M. A., Geo. W. Bassett; I. G., G. H. Sandaver, *Tribune;* O. G., Henry Montgomery. The lodge will be instituted and the officers installed next Thursday afternoon, at the corner of the Bowery and Bleecker street.

The Weiss Lectures.

The first of the series of Shakespearean lectures to be delivered by Rev. John Weiss, takes place to-night at Robinson Hall, in Sixteenth-street. The subject is, "The Cause of Laughter."

Personal.

Herr K. Schlozer, the German Minister, is at the Brevoort House.

Congressman Wm. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia; Gen. W. B. Hagner, of the United States Army, and Seth Greene, of Rochester, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. J. A. Hall, of Maine; Prof. J. Lawrence, of Kentucky, and Lieut. Albert T. Pike, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Gov. A. Saunders, of Omaha; ex-Congressman H. M. Drane, of North Carolina; Col. E. A. Wall, of Utah, and Judge R. P. Ranney, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. E. M. Lee, of Kansas; R. M. Pomeroy, of Boston; Admiral Boggs, of the United States Navy, and Geo. H. Corliss, of Providence, are at the Astor House.

Gen. J. C. Duane and Capt. D. W. Burnham, of the United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Text of the Queen's Speech on the Reopening of the Prorogued Session—Central Asia.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The prorogued session of Parliament was reopened at noon to-day.

The members of the House of Commons were called to the bar of the Chamber of Peers, where the speech from the throne was delivered by royal commission, consisting of the Lord Chancellor and the Marquis of Ripon, Viscount Kimberly, the Earl of Cork and Orrery, and Viscount Sydney.

Only eighteen Peers were present, and little interest seemed to be manifested in the proceedings.

The Lord Chancellor read Her Majesty's speech, of which the following is a verbatim report:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I greet you cordially on your reassembling for the discharge of your momentous duties. I have satisfaction in announcing the maintenance of relations of friendship with foreign Powers throughout the world. You were informed when I last addressed you that steps had been taken to prepare the way for dealing more effectually with the slave-trade on the east coast of Africa. I have now dispatched an Envoy to Zanzibar, furnished with such instructions as appear to me best adapted for the attainment of the object in view. He recently reached his place of destination, and had entered into communication with the Sultan.

My ally, the Emperor of Germany, who had undertaken to pronounce judgment, as arbiter, on the line of the water boundary, so long in dispute under the terms of the treaty of 1846, has decided in conformity with the contention of the Government of the United States, that the Haro Channel presents the line most in accordance with the true interpretation of that treaty. I have thought it a course most befitting the spirit of international friendship and the dignity of this country to give immediate execution to the award, by withdrawing promptly from my partial occupation of the Island of San Juan.

The proceedings before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, which I was enabled to prosecute in consequence of the exclusion of the indirect claims preferred on behalf of the Government of the United States, have terminated in an award which in part established, and in part repelled, the claims allowed to be relevant. You will in due course of time be asked to provide for the payment of the sum coming due to the United States under this award. My acknowledgments are due to the German Emperor, likewise to the Tribunal of Geneva, for the pains and care bestowed by them on the peaceful adjustment of controversies such as could not but impede the full prevalence of international good-will in a case where it was especially to be cherished.

In the prosecution of a well understood and established policy, I have concluded a treaty for the extradition of criminals with my ally, the King of the Belgians.

The Government of France, during the recess, renewed its communications with my Government for the purpose of concluding a commercial treaty to replace that of 1860, which is about to expire. In prosecuting these communications, I have kept in view the double object of equitable regard to existing circumstances, and of securing a general provision more permanent in its character, and resting on a reciprocal and equal basis, for the commercial and maritime relations of the two countries. I hope to be enabled, within a short period, to announce to you the final result.

It has been for some years felt by the Governments of Russia and the United Kingdom respectively, that it would be conducive to the tranquillity of Central Asia if the two Governments should arrive at an identity of view regarding the line which describes the northern frontier of the Dominion of Afghanistan. Accordingly correspondence has passed of which this is the main subject. Its tenor, no less than its object, will, I trust, be approved by the public opinion of both nations.

Papers will be laid before you with relation to the awards delivered under the Treaty of Washington, to the commercial negotiations with France, and to the northern frontier dominions of Afghanistan.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: The estimates for the coming financial year will be presented to you. They have been formed with a view to the efficient operation of our establishments under circumstances of inconvenience entailed by variations of an exceptional nature in the prices of some important commodities.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: Although the harvest has been to some extent deficient, the condition of the three kingdoms, with reference to trade and commerce, to the sufficiency of revenue for meeting the public charges, to the decrease of pauperism, and to the relative amount of ordinary crime, may be pronounced generally satisfactory.

A measure will be submitted to you at an early day for settling the question of university education in Ireland. It will have for its object the advancement of learning in that portion of my dominions, and will be formed with a careful regard to the rights of conscience.

You will find ample occupation in dealing with other legislative subjects of importance, of which part have already been under your notice, in various forms, at different periods. Among these your attention will be speedily asked to the formation of a Supreme Court of Judicature, including provisions for the trial of appeals.

Among the measures which will be brought before you also, are proposals for facilitating the transfer of land, for the amendment of our system of local taxation, and of certain provisions of the Education act of 1870, general acts regulating railways and canals, together with various other bills for the improvement of the laws.

I earnestly commend your deliberations to the guidance and favor of Almighty God.

Debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In the House of Lords among the distinguished persons present at the opening of the session, were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Teck.

When the reading of the Queen's speech had ended, the Earl of Clarendon rose and moved the address in reply. He congratulated their lordships on the removal of the long-standing difficulties with the United States. In regard to the Eastern question, he declared the Government would deal with it in a prompt, decisive, and, at the same time, dignified manner; because England witnesses with regret the encroachments of Russia, whose further movement would tend to a diminution of the harmony which has long prevailed between the two Powers.

Lord Monteagle seconded the motion for the address in a short speech.

The Earl of Derby then addressed the House. He denied that the Government could congratulate itself on the issue of the San Juan and Alabama controversies, and maintained that there was a vast difference between what was contended for in 1864 and the absolute surrender of 1872. The effect of the Geneva decision would be that England would hereafter be liable to damages in matters wherein she could make no claim on others.

Lord Granville defended the course of the Government in bringing about the settlement of the Alabama claims. The condition of the question which had arisen concerning Central Asia, did not justify the sensational telegrams, which created alarm here and elsewhere. It was not probable that the affair would lead to serious complications.

Lords Salisbury, Ripon, and Cairns followed with a discussion on the Geneva arbitration. The latter held that the rules, as adopted, were ambiguous and liable to misrepresentation.

The Lord Chancellor deprecated the course the debate had taken on this subject, especially after the verdict had been rendered. He defended the rules adopted by the Geneva Board, and declared they should be maintained between England and the United States, whether other countries accepted them or not.

The Duke of Richmond objected, not to the spirit of the compromise, but to the fact that it had been one-sided. He observed that the speech from the throne made no reference to the army. This omission was especially to be regretted at this time, when desertions from the ranks were more frequent than ever.

The motion for the address to the Queen was adopted, and their lordships rose.

In the House of Commons, the address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved by Hon. Charles Lyttleton, member for East Worcestershire, who in his speech congratulated the House and the country on the settlement of the disputes with the United States. Although the decision was unfavorable to England, there was not the slightest ground for impugning the judgment of the Geneva Arbitrators or the German Emperor. No nation should be slow to follow England's example.

Mr. William Stone, member for Portsmouth, seconded the motion.

Mr. Disraeli rose, and was loudly cheered. He said he had heard with alarm many things in the royal speech. He would not in the slightest degree criticise the Sovereign and the arbitrators who had given awards adverse to England. He had approved of the negotiations at Washington, but could not but condemn the prospective rules adopted. The Government pretended that they had followed Lord Palmerston; but that statesman never would have placed England in such a dangerous and undignified position. The Geneva judgment showed that the Government was totally wrong. What would be its effect on the future position of the country? What was the scope of the term "due diligence?" Was it in accord with our municipal law, or, as the arbitrators said, such as to totally prohibit the evil complained of? Was England absolutely bound to stop vessels violating the Neutrality laws, whether suspected or not? In the case of a commissioned vessel, that would be an act of war, involving us in hostilities immediately. The Washington Treaty bound the Government to adopt new laws and urge them on other countries. Did the Government intend to adopt its own interpretation or that of the Geneva Board? These were most important questions. They involved the highest interests and the honor of England. He did not question the Crown's prerogative to negotiate treaties, but he objected to the Ministry entering upon a treaty which compelled the alteration of our municipal law.

Mr. Disraeli next turned his attention to the paragraph in the Queen's speech concerning the negotiations with Russia for the preservation of peace in Central Asia. He hoped the papers on this subject which the Government had promised to lay before the House would be full and satisfactory. Should Russia attempt to seize Constantinople and conquer India, she would and must be resisted. He hoped diplomacy would settle the question; but war must, if necessary.

The Right Hon. Mr. Horsman severely criticised the Government's foreign policy, which was involving the country in new and serious complications. The Geneva decision was one-sided and humiliating. He hoped the case was an exceptional one, and, as such, was to be accepted by force of necessity.

Mr. Bernal Osborne condemned the arbitration, but believed the less said about it the better. Any outlay which secured the good will of America was a profitable investment. He thought that result might have been attained without sacrifice and humiliation.

Hon. Charles White upheld the Government and denounced certain Liverpool parties, who preferred private gain to public honor.

Mr. John Laird, the member for Birkenhead, warmly protested against such remarks. His firm had always been desirous of the fullest inquiry during the building of the Alabama, but their requests for investigation were neglected.

Mr. Gladstone followed with a general defense of the royal speech. Replying to the criticisms on the manner in which the disputes with America had been settled, he declared that if a similar case should arise arbitration would again be resorted to. Honor was not sacrificed, and the fearful horrors of war had been averted. No alteration of the municipal law was required.

The debate was continued by Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, and others.

Parliamentary Election in Liverpool.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The election in Liverpool for Member of Parliament, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Samuel R. Graves, is in progress to-day. The Conservative candidate is John Torr, and the Liberal nominee J. Caine. There are 52,000 voters and twenty-one precincts in the district. There is much excitement over the contest in this city. The betting is three to two against the Conservative candidate.

The Corner in Western Union Telegraph Stock.

There was considerable excitement yesterday in Wall-street, in consequence of the rumors regarding the corner in Western Union Telegraph stock, which seems to be an established fact. Notwithstanding Commodore Vanderbilt's substantial denial of the story that he is engaged through his brokers in "bulling" the stock, it is pretty generally believed that he is at the bottom of the corner, and is attempting to obtain control of the stock and revenge himself for the remark of Gould, "That the Commodore is in his dotage." It is conceded on all sides that Gould is largely "short" of Western Union stock, and that he cannot cover himself at present prices except at a heavy loss. So soon as he attempts to enter the market to purchase it is probable that prices will be advanced still further. Vanderbilt is not the only party bent upon revenge. Daniel Drew and Henry N. Smith are also bulling the market, and it is in no wise doubtful that they can take all the Western Union stock offered. Smith since the "North-western" corner has been a fast friend of Vanderbilt, having made the latter a present of Harry Harley, one of the finest horses from his stables. There are various conjectures as to the number of shares which Gould is short of. The highest number mentioned is 40,000, and the lowest 15,000 shares. Gould as yet seems to be indifferent to the success of the corner, and remarked in conversation yesterday that he held enough of the convertible bonds of the Western Union to cover his "shorts," and that it would be impossible for the pool to run the stock above par without benefiting him, as well as themselves. It is also said that William Orton, President of the company, is heavily "short." There seems to be a general feeling that Gould is about to be paid off for his success in the "North-western corner," and that his actions have brought, as it were, a "hornet's nest about his ears."

New-York Yacht Club—Election of Officers.

The first general meeting of the New-York Yacht Club for this year was held at the Club-house, last evening. The following officers were elected:

Commodore—James Gordon Bennett.
Vice-Commodore—William P. Douglass.
Rear Commodore—George L. Kingsland.
Fleet Surgeon—De Forrest Woodruff.
Secretary—Charles Minton.
Treasurer—Shepherd Homan.
House Committee—John H. Draper, chairman; John G. Beresford, George W. Kidd, Thomas T. Lawrence, John Brown.
Regatta Committee—Fletcher Westray, chairman; William Kribbs, and Edward A. Chase.

It was stated that the Annual Regatta would take place on the 5th of June; and after hearing the treasurer's report, and transacting some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

The Seamen's Retreat.

The annual report of the Physician-in-Chief, Chaplain, and Auditing Committee of the Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island, for the year 1872, has been transmitted to the Legislature. It shows that the number of admissions has exceeded that of any year since 1857, being 1,520. There were sixty-two deaths during the year, twenty-four of which were from consumption. It is suggested that a physician or physicians be appointed by the Government or otherwise, in each large port, [illegible] he signs the articles, such [illegible] merchant marine service. It has been represented that many men are never fit for the sea who go upon voyages, and this precaution would obviate a great item of expense. The total expenses for the year were $41,874 31, and the total receipts $51,904 82.

The Proposed Charter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sorry to perceive that one section in particular of the proposed charter fails to receive the approbation of THE TIMES, while it arouses the indignation of Mayor Havemeyer, and even excites the ire of a gentleman so entirely "absorbed in the performance of the duties of his office" and so "ignorant of all questions of local politics" as Controller Green. The section, or the portion attacked, is as follows:

The Controller may require any person presenting for settlement an account or claim against the Corporation to be sworn before him touching such an account or claim, and when so sworn, to answer orally as to any facts relative to such accounts. The power given to the Controller to settle and adjust such claims shall not be construed to give such settlement and adjustment the binding effect of a judgment or decree, nor to authorize the Controller to dispute the amount of any salary established by or under the authority of any officer or department authorized to establish the same, nor to question the performance of his duties by such officer.

It so happens that I was, I believe, the author of the objectionable clause, and that I am so unfortunately constituted that I still retain my original opinion, that it is not only not open to any of the objections which have been raised against it, but that it is thoroughly in accordance with all the principles of good government.

Under the financial system proposed by the charter, the Board of Apportionment will estimate the amount of the expenditure to be made in each year by each department of the City Government. They will furthermore estimate the amount to be allowed to each department for salaries, and for the carrying on of each of the matters specially intrusted to it. The charter provides that after the Board of Apportionment have done this, the head of each department shall be responsible for the manner in which the sum appropriated to his department, and its respective bureaus and purposes, is expended. In other words, it proposes, in accordance with the principle which Mayor Havemeyer so earnestly advocates, to hold the head of the department responsible for its management. If he permits sinecures, or awards excessive salaries, he is to be held responsible, as for any other misconduct. It then proposes that all bills, no matter by what department or officer incurred, shall be paid by the Controller, but that, in passing upon such bills, he shall not be permitted to overrule the discretion of the head of the department in fixing the salary, nor to dispute his certificate that the services have been rendered. He will only be permitted to inquire whether there is an appropriation applicable to the payment of any bill presented for salary, and whether the head of the department has certified to its propriety. If both these facts appear, then the Controller is intended to have no option to refuse payment. This system, I submit, is the only correct one. It is, moreover, the system which repeated decisions of the courts have shown is now the legal one, though Mr. Green chooses to employ counsel, at an aggregate expense of thousands of dollars a year, to contest it, with unvarying ill-success.

I beg you to consider the subject fairly, and to see whether this system is not, as I have said, the only correct and safe one; and, moreover, whether it is a system which a mayor who is himself contending for the possession of absolute control over his subordinates can consistently object to. Think for a moment what the contrary system, extolled by Mr. Green and Mr. Havemeyer, leads to. It amounts simply to giving to the Controller the power to control the entire government of the City. If he may refuse to pay the salary of an officer fixed by the person authorized by law to fix it, he may refuse to pay any officer who is not subservient to his wishes. A controller avaricious of power—if it is possible to conceive of the existence of such a man—might say to this officer, "I will pay you if, as a delegate to the Tammany nominating convention, you will vote for me for mayor." He might say to the head of any department, "I will pay you if you will appoint a dozen clerks on my recommendation," and in a thousand ways, by opening or closing the purse-strings, he might make himself a substantial dictator.

It is no answer to say that it is not to be supposed that any controller would so act. I am by no means sure that a controller has not in effect so acted; but it is at least as conceivable that some future successor of Connolly would so act as that some head of department would, as Mr. Havemeyer suggests, pay $10,000 to a doorkeeper, or, I might add, as that a Reform mayor would appoint a Tammany boss repeater to a place worth $20,000 a year.

To guard myself from misrepresentation, I add that the charter as proposed does not prevent the Controller from contesting the question whether a salary has in fact been legally established.

The other portion of the clause, that an unliquidated claim audited by the Controller shall not have prior to payment the legal effect of a judgment, is intended to amount simply to this, that, while the Controller retains his present right—very dangerous in the hands of a bad man, and enormous in the hands of one grasping for power or position—the limitation is put upon it that what is done by the Controller shall not in a case of fraud bind the City beyond dispute. It is intended to mean this, and nothing more. Is it wrong?

Were this letter intended as a reply to Mr. Havemeyer alone, I should ask you to let me trespass a little longer upon your columns to refer to some of his misstatements and unjust and ungenerous flings. As it is, I content myself by humbly suggesting that if, instead of grasping for more powers, he would exercise those which he has, accept Controller Green's resignation as Park Commissioner, and appoint a proper successor, he would put an end to almost the last remaining instance of the holding of two offices by one man—a position which not even a petition of eminent men, got up in that ingenious manner which Nathaniel Sands brought to perfection, and which one of Controller Green's satellites is successfully imitating, can render justifiable.

In conclusion, I am quite aware that some one will be pretty sure to cry out "Government office-holder," to which I have only to say that the clause I am seeking to defend was drawn when I was a private citizen, that I am not aware that I abandoned my rights as a citizen when I accepted an honorable office; that, in pursuance of an agreement made before I took office, I have been absent two days to attend the committee at Albany, and that I think it is quite as proper for a citizen of New-York to interest himself in its good government as for a Reform mayor to interfere in appointments at Washington.

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE BLISS, JR.

Mr. Brentano (No. 33 Union-square) has received a good supply of English newspapers, among them being the *Graphic, Illustrated London News, Punch, Nature, Saturday Review,* &c. The *Graphic* gives away a large double page engraving of Napoleon III. after death, and contains many illustrations of great excellence. The *Illustrated London News* also presents a fine engraving called "The Ferryman's Daughter." These two papers are endeavoring to excel each other in merit. All the latest publications may be found at Brentano's.

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MARRIED.

ALLEN—ALLEN.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. [illegible], by Rev. H. H. Gallaher, W. Howard Allen, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Mary M. Allen, of Elizabeth, N. J.

CUTTER—MANSON.—On the 6th inst., by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Mr. Henry Martyn Cutter, of this City, to Miss Belle Homer Manson, daughter of Mr. Moses Manson, of Boston.

LOTHROP—ROUX.—Feb. 1, by Rev. Dr. [illegible] Hall, Lorenzo Lothrop, Jr., to Rosa Marie, daughter of Frederick Roux, Esq.

TERRY—BATTELL.—At Norfolk, Conn., on Wednesday, the 5th inst., by Rev. Joseph [illegible], D. D., Frederic Prey Terry, of Irvington, N. Y., and Ellen Mills Battell, daughter of Robbins Battell, Esq., of Norfolk.

DIED.

ABELL.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, 1873, at 4 o'clock A. M., Henry [illegible], aged [illegible] years.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. [illegible] 46th-st., at [illegible] o'clock Sunday, Feb. 9. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BOYD.—After a brief illness, at his residence in East New-Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 4, Louis R. Boyd, aged [illegible] years.
Funeral services at his late residence, New-Brunswick, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 9, [illegible] o'clock. A special train will leave Jersey City for New-Brunswick at [illegible] A. M., Sunday, for the accommodation of all friends, returning to New-York after the services.

BARTLETT.—At Greenfield, [illegible], Feb. 4, [illegible] W. Bartlett, [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

BURDETT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1873, in [illegible], N. J., at the residence of her son-in-law, [illegible] De Riva, Mrs. Ann F. Burdett, in the [illegible] year of her age.
Funeral at Dr. Howard Crosby's Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family respectfully invited.

CUTTING.—At the Presbyterian Hospital, Feb. 5, Gerson Cutting, aged [illegible] years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services in the Chapel of the Hospital, 70th-st. and Madison-av., on Saturday morning, Feb. 8, at [illegible] o'clock.

CORNWELL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1873, at Washington, D. C., Sarah Maria Betts, widow of the late Geo. Cornwell, of Newburg, aged 76 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral at St. George's Church, Newburg, N. Y., on Friday, (to-day,) 2 P. M.

DAVIS.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 5, Maria A., wife of T. L. Davis, aged [illegible] years.
The funeral services will be held Friday, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her father, [illegible], Red Bank, N. J.

FRENCH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873, of convulsions, Benjamin Brown French, youngest child of Francis O. and Ellen T. French, aged 1 year.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

GLENCROSS.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, Sarah [illegible] Glencross, after a long and painful illness, aged [illegible] years and [illegible] months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Wm. Glencross, corner of Broadway and [illegible]-st., Morrisania, Westchester County, on Saturday, at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

GRAHAM.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873, at her residence, No. 126 West 44th-st., Maria Victoria Graham, Principal of Primary Department School No. [illegible], and daughter of Mrs. Jane L. and the late George Graham.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Church, [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av., Friday, at 1 P. M.

HEISER.—At Roslyn, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 5, Sarah, widow of the late Christopher Heiser, in the 75th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, Roslyn, Long Island, on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the [illegible] on the arrival of the 11 A. M. train from Hunter's Point, Long Island. [illegible] 10¼ A. M. and 34th-st. 10½ A. M. [illegible]

HEMMENWAY.—At Suffield, Conn., Feb. 4, [illegible] Mary A. Hemmenway, widow of Rev. [illegible] Hemmenway, aged [illegible] years.
Funeral at her late residence, on Friday, at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

KIRKMAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, at his residence, No. [illegible] Bowery, Samuel R. Kirkman, in the [illegible] year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

[illegible].—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, David P. [illegible], in the [illegible] year of his age.
His funeral will take place on Friday morning, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, No. 229 East 117th-st. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

REYNOLDS.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 3, at San Jose, Cal., James L. Reynolds, of Chicago, in the [illegible] year of his age.

STARRS.—At the Rectory of the Cathedral, No. [illegible] Mulberry-st., on Thursday, the 6th inst., in the [illegible] year of his age, Very Rev. William Starrs, D. D., Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of New-York.
A solemn Pontifical Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His friends and the reverend clergy are respectfully invited to be present.

SMITH.—Died, at Rutland, Vt., Feb. 4, 1873, John C. Smith, of this City.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Bloomsbury, N. J., without further notice, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at [illegible] o'clock A. M. Cars leave foot of Liberty-st. at 7 o'clock A. M.
☞ Easton papers please copy.

WOODS.—T. Frederick, on the 5th inst., in the 29th year of his age.
Funeral at St. Stephen's Church, Milburn, N. J., on Friday, 7th inst., at 1 P. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 11 A. M.

WHITEHOUSE.—On Tuesday evening, 4th inst., Spencer Smith Whitehouse, aged 26 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Friday, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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HOLBROOK'S NEWARK (N. J.) CITY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY is in preparation. Advertisements received. Information relative to Newark cheerfully imparted. Communications as above.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Bleecker building, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock.
ROBERT C. CARPENTER, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sale held at the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, Feb. 6, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., at which City real estate, owned by Mr. Benjamin Lehmaier, was offered at auction, drew together the largest audience seen here for of the season. Most of the lots put up were disposed of at fair prices, and for those withdrawn good bids were received. Bidding throughout the sale was moderately active, while the general result was satisfactory to the owner interested, and such as should exert a beneficial influence upon the market. The following property was sold: Plot of eleven lots, nine of the same situate on the south-east corner of the Avenue St. Nicholas and One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, having a front on the avenue of 154.7 feet, and two on the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 87 feet East of St. Nicholas-avenue, sold together and purchased by John H. Watson for $56,000; one lot, full size, on the north-east corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh-street, sold to C. H. Garden for $12,300; three lots together forming plot, 75.8 by 100, on the south-east corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh-street, sold to S. V. R. Cruger for $8,900 each; four lots, all full, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 375 feet east of Tenth-avenue, sold to J. W. Cutts for $4,100 each; one lot, full, on the north-west corner of Tenth-avenue and Eighty-second street, sold to Terence Farley for $6,100; one lot, full, on the south side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, 170 feet east of Fifth-avenue, sold to L. Friedman for $7,750; four lots all full on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 175 feet west of the Seventh-avenue Boulevard, sold to Dunkenspeil & Oppenheim, for $3,650 each, and eight lots all full on the south-west corner of Ninth-avenue and Two Hundred and [illegible]-street, sold to G. W. Abbey for $825 each. Also, the three-story brown-stone front house and lot, 20x100.5, No. 111 East Sixty-fifth-street, sold to S. [illegible] for $19,800. Total of sale, $166,050. For the remaining lots offered but not sold bids as follows were received: Plot, fifteen lots, forming block front on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between New and Eighth avenues, offered as one parcel, $65,000 bid; seven lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 125 feet east of Tenth-avenue, $4,000 each bid; six lots on One Hundred and Fourth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, $9,000 each bid; two lots on East Ninety-ninth-street, 250 feet east of Fifth-avenue, $9,750 each bid; two lots on West Ninety-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, $6,000 each bid; and eight lots, four each on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, $2,080 each bid. From the above report it will be seen that a majority of the realty offered was disposed of, a result gratifying to the owner of the property and to the auctioneers in charge of the sale.

In addition to the above, the following business was also transacted: A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, sold a three-story high-stoop brick house and lot—latter 15 by 100.11—situate on the south side of East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 260 feet east of Third-avenue, which was purchased by Thomas Aldridge for $7,400. Also, under a similar court decree, same referee, a three-story English-basement brick house and lot—latter 15.10 by 84.11—on the south side of East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, 79.2 feet east of Fourth-avenue, which was purchased by Frederick Knubel for $5,800. The mortgage on the first-named property was foreclosed by the receiver of the assets of the Manhattan Insurance Company, and the second by the receiver of the Security Insurance Company. The same auctioneers adjourned the legal sale of a house and lot on One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 95 feet east of Third-avenue, until Thursday of next week. The auction sale announced by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of the house and lot No. 23 East Forty-eighth-street, did not take place, the property having been sold by the owner at private contract for about $17,000. Nothing further worthy of note occurred during the day, the street being occupied for the balance of the afternoon in discussing the Exchange transactions. For to-day no public auctions are announced.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

(Lehmaier Property.)

11 lots, 9 of same s. e. corner Avenue St. Nicholas and 121st-st., together forming plot 154.7x[illegible]; 2 lots n. s. 120th-st., 87 ft. e. of St. Nicholas-av., in rear of above, each 25x100, and 2 lots n. s. 120th-st., 87 ft. e. of avenue, adjoining [illegible] in rear, each same size, sold together as one parcel	$56,000
1 lot, 8th-av., n. e. corner 111th-st., 25.5x100	12,300
3 lots, 8th-av., s. e. corner 111th-st., together forming plot in size 75.8x100, $8,900 each	26,700
4 lots, 125th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th-av., each 25x100.11	16,400
1 lot, 10th-av., n. w. corner 82d-st., 25x100	6,100
1 lot, 109th-st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11	7,750
4 lots, 123d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av. Boulevard, each 25x100.11, $3,650 each	14,600
8 lots, 4 of same 9th-av., s. w. corner [illegible]th-st., and 4 in rear fronting on street, each 25x100, $825 each	6,600
1 three-story b. s. h. and l., No. 111 e. 65th-st., s. s., between 4th and Lexington avs., lot 20x100.5	19,800

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 three-story h. s. bk. h. and l., e. 113th-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 15x100.10	7,400
1 three-story English basement bk. h. and l., e. 117th-st., s. s., 79.2 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 15.10x84.11	5,800

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.

Delancey-st., s. s., Nos. 97 and 99, 25x87.6; Ludlow-st., e. s., No. 90, 25x87.6	$92,500
Henry-st., s. s., 41 ft. e. of Rutgers-st., 20x78	17,500
Henry-st., s. s., 95.3 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 24 x half block	23,500
Manhattan-st., n. s., 283.6 ft. w. of 10th-av., 23.2 x100	6,550
36th-st., s. s., 410.8 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.5x98.9	23,500
36th-st., s. s., 168.10 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18.10 x98.9	45,000
48th-st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	12,000
48th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.5, Astor lease	14,500
54th-st., s. s., 410 ft. w. of 5th-av., 75x100.5	24,250
70th-st., s. s., 67 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19x82.2, h. and l.	14,000
77th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x102.2	8,000
103th-st., s. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.9, h. and l.	8,500
Avenue A, w. s., 75.7 ft. n. of 117th-st., 20x143.11, irregular	4,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 74.1 ft. s. of 26th-st., 24.6x100	16,000
New-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 175th-st., 25x140	1,000
New-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of 175th-st., 25x140	1,600
3d-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 43d-st., 25x100, h. and l.	31,125
3d-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 43d-st., 50x100, h. and l.	70,250
3d-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of 43d-st., 25x100, h. and l.	35,125
3d-av., w. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 61st-st., 20x90, leasehold	12,500
4th-av., e. s., 22.2 ft. n. of 85th-st., 20x82.2	11,000
4th-av., n. e. corner 85th-st., 22.2x82.2	12,000
4th-av., e. s., 42.2 ft. n. of 85th-st., 20x82.2	12,000
10th-av., n. w. corner 67th-st., 75.5x160; 67th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	25,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH-WEST CORNER 78TH-st., Madison-av., very pretty.....$35,000
343-347 East 62d-st., 3 s., b. s., each.....13,000
361 East 67d-st., 3 s., brick.....11,000
27-29 E. 63th-st., 4 s., h., handsomely finished.....30,000
28 to 32 East 56th-st., heavy Buenavista fronts, extra cabinet finish, wall and pier glasses and cornices.....45,000
Apply to S. M. STYLES & SONS, on premises, or No. 350 East 62d-st.

AN ELEGANT MEDIUM-SIZE HOUSE for sale on 49th-st., near 5th-av.; is neatly arranged; has all modern improvements, and was recently overhauled; new plumbing-work (and fine mantels) inserted; tastefully frescoed, &c.; will be sold with the handsome furniture, and immediate possession given. For permits and other particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LARGE TRACTS OF CITY PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT—FOR SALE—A plot of about twelve acres, at Fort George, on high ground, and on both sides of 10th-av.; price $225,000.

ALSO,

At Spuyten Duyvil, a plot of twenty acres; high ground; water rights with site; price $325,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WIDE STORE FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, with possession May 1 next, the five-story store, 39 feet wide, known as No. 43 New-st., and adjoining the New-York Warehouse and Indemnity Company Building, and close to Exchange-place and the Stock Exchange; price, $45,000, on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—The four-story high-stoop brick house, No. 27 Clinton-place, 25x50x9; leasehold ground rent $200 per annum, with usual convenants.

Also, for sale,

No. 25 Clinton-place—same house as the above; leasehold. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH EARLY POSSESSION, the first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 622 5th-av., near 50th-st.; Columbia College lease, $300 per annum, fifteen years to run; size 25.5x65; lot 100 feet deep; price, $70,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE VERY low to a prompt cash customer, an elegant four-story brown-stone house, 25x65x100.5, between 5th and 6th avs., close to Central Park. Apply to
P. H. GRADY,
No. 827 6th-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT EXTRA-SIZE house in 32d-st., west of 5th-av., north side of street; it is high studded and well built, with side lights; black-walnut trimmings on first floor. For permits or further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

$24,000.—FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-sized three-story high-stoop brick house, in 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address M. D., Box No. 49 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

BOULEVARD—SOUTH OF 140TH-ST., ONE of the handsomest corners on the hill, for sale on easy terms. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 108 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION MAY 1, 1873, the four-story store No. 74 John-st., between William and Gold sts. The store is 24 by 60 feet, and the lot 60 feet deep. Price $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY HOUSE and lot, No. 225 East 50th-st., 20 by 60 by 98.9; high stoop, modern improvements; possession early in April; price, $14,500.
E. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 21 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, BELOW AND near Canal-st., a very wide and deep five-story first-class store, with L on side street; will be sold at a great bargain. HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 38TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.; possession at an early day—A first-class four-story, high-stoop brown-stone house. Price, $45,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VICINITY OF THE New-York Life Insurance Company's new building, a large plot of ground, suitable for business purposes. Inquire of G. A. REES, No. 170 William-st.

PRIVATE STABLES FOR SALE—IN 52d-st., between Madison and Park avs., now renting for ten per cent. upon price asked.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON GREENE-ST., and one lot on Prince-st. T. D. MATHER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 18TH-ST.—FOR SALE—For sale a large corner plot.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.
NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST.,
Adjoining the corner of
BROADWAY.

To lease, lot and dwelling on 23d-st.; 50 feet front, with full lot in rear on 22d-st.

This valuable property would be leased for a term of years on favorable conditions.

For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 150 Broadway.

Particular attention paid to the renting of property and collecting of rents. Responsible references given.

FOR SALE—JUST BEYOND THE CENTRAL Park, a large double house, in perfect order and with all modern improvements; stable and coach-house very roomy; greenhouse, &c.; four or five lots of ground, artistically laid out. This is a very desirable residence for any one wanting a large house, large grounds, and commodious stable, in a desirable neighborhood, near the Park, and is a rare opportunity; early possession; price $80,000. The above property is worth much more than is asked for it. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN EAST 78TH-st., near 5th-av., house, four story, high stoop, brown stone, thirty feet wide, porte cochere and stable in the rear; all in perfect order; possession May 1, 1873. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY marble store, in Pearl-st., near Wall-st.; the basement is fitted up for offices.

The property will be sold at a great bargain.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 856 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

FOR SALE—TWO ENTIRE BLOCKS OF ground between St. Nicholas and 10th avs., south of 150th-st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE NO. 124 East 41st-st.; in perfect order; terms liberal. Apply to H. A. MOTT, owner, No. 71 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

$5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, and upward will buy first-class brick dwellings, containing ten rooms or more, with modern improvements, good location, convenient to Grand and Roosevelt sts. to New-York, and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn; terms easy; call and see before you purchase. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate for sale and to rent a specialty.
O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

RAPID TRANSIT.—CHOICE LOTS, 25x105 feet, under close restrictions, in a first-class neighborhood, near Prospect Park and the line of the proposed rapid transit steam-road, for sale at $500 and upward. A splendid opportunity for investment or speculation. Also a new three-story brick-house, 20x38x106 feet, with every improvement, at a bargain. Apply from 12 to 2 o'clock, at office of the late A. J. WALKER, No. 112 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE NEW THREE-STORY brown-stone dwellings, containing the very latest improvements, Nos. 482 and 484 Classon-av., between Gates and Putnam avs., and in immediate vicinity of Dr. Duryea's, Scudder's, Brewer's, and Carroll's Churches; open for inspection and occupancy; seventy-five per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply on premises.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN—Brown stone, high stoop, all improvements, new; only $8,000; possession. C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$50,000—NO INCUMBRANCE.—For sale or exchange, at Westfield, on the Central Railroad, twenty miles from New-York, one of the finest locations in the State. The land in Westfield is more than 130 feet higher than at Elizabeth or in that locality. The house is three-story, 40x44, with thirteen rooms, has gas all through; water all through to the second story; first-class bath-room; is heated with a Magee furnace, which is the best known; has a Magee range with wash-tubs and boiler; is furnished new throughout. There is a stable, first-class in every respect; has a room for man; is lighted all through with gas; there are sixty lots, and the streets are lighted; ground is very high, overlooking Elizabeth, Staten Island, &c.; is one hour from Wall-st., and you can always go through with comfort. For further particulars apply to
RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

HOMES.

Houses, lots, farms, manufacturing sites, and buildings on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and Newark and New-York Railroads.

Apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF ABOUT TWELVE acres, at Fort George, on high ground, and on both sides of 10th-av.; price $225,000.

ALSO,

At Inwood, a plot of twenty acres; high ground; water rights with site; price $325,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

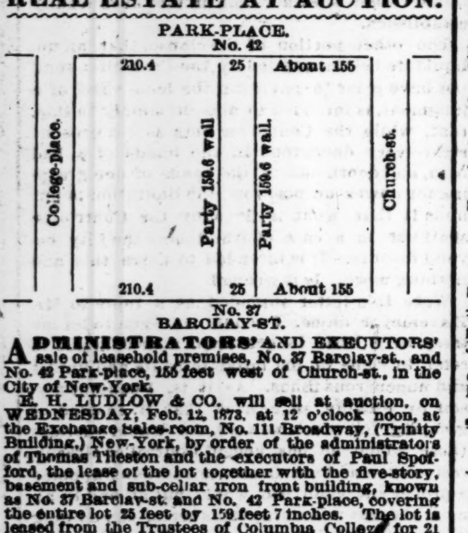
ELIZABETH—BARGAIN.—MANSARD, ten rooms, all improvements; location fine; price $8,000; mortgage in Life Company $3,000; terms to suit. Apply to owner, S. J. AHERN, No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT WESTFIELD, N. J., FARM, eighteen acres; good house, out-buildings, farm implements, stock; would exchange. None but principals need apply at No. 2 Burling-slip, City. Price $10,000.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FIFTY LOTS AT INWOOD, ON FINE high ground, with commanding views of Harlem and Hudson Rivers, for sale at a reasonable rate.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.



ADMINISTRATORS' AND EXECUTORS' sale of leasehold premises, No. 37 Barclay-st., and No. 42 Park-place, 155 feet west of Church-st., in the City of New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the administrators of Thomas Tileston and the executors of Paul Spofford, the lease of the lot together with the five-story, basement and sub-cellar iron front building, known as No. 37 Barclay-st. and No. 42 Park-place, covering the entire lot 25 feet by 159 feet 7 inches. The lot is leased from the Trustees of Columbia College for 21 years, from May 1, 1871, with covenants for two renewals of twenty-one years each, at the option of the College. The ground rent is $1,650 per annum till Oct. 1, 1875, and thereafter $2,500 per annum. The premises are rented till May 1, 1873, at $8,000 per annum.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. to be paid on the day of the sale, and the balance on the 14th day of March, when the assignment of the lease will be delivered; fifty per cent., however, of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Possession, subject to the covenants and conditions of the lease, will be given on the 1st day of May, 1873.

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAM BRYCE, 29 Chambers-st.
PETER M. BRYSON,
Phenix National Bank.

For full particulars apply to
Messrs. VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY,
No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

HURRAH FOR ANNEXATION.
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN
to be
ONE GRAND IMPERIAL CITY,
THE METROPOLIS OF THE WORLD.
The inevitable logic of events insures it.
The people demand it.
The tax-payers will have it.
Brooklyn taxes will be reduced 1½ per cent.
Property will increase 100 per cent.
Down with rings, up with reform.
DON'T MISS YOUR CHANCE NOW.
100 BROOKLYN LOTS
AT PEREMPTORY AUCTION.
FIRST GRAND SALE THIS YEAR.

Elegant location in Nineteenth Ward, ten minutes' walk, seven minutes' ride from four ferries. Streets graded, paved, sewered; gas and water.

Beautiful improvements. Sale TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room.

Maps at No. 21 Park-row, office of the Auctioneer.
JERE. JOHNSON, JR.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, FEB. 25, AT 12 M.
AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DAVID A. SCOTT, ESQ., REFEREE.
THE LARGE LOT AND STORE NO. 16 BROADWAY.

Lot and two three-story brick houses No 25 Greenwich-st.

Lot and three-story brick house No. 109 Greenwich-st.

Lot and three-story brick house No. 7 Church-st.

Also, the leasehold property, with fine dwelling and stable, No. 54 Clinton-place.

Fifty per cent. may remain on mortgage. Deeds and possession delivered May 1, 1873. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18, AT EXCHANGE Sales-room:

EAST SEVENTEENTH-STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 329 East 17th-st., opposite Livingston-place; independent walls and modern improvements. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—FOR CASH—BY ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Will be sold at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, (of No. 4 Pine-st.,) Auctioneer, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of February next, at noon, the unexpired leasehold estate (two years from May 1, 1873,) in the lots and store and three adjoining buildings, (five stories high,) at the south-west corner of Broadway and West 35th-st., in said City, with covenant for renewal of term by lessors, or to pay for the buildings.
FRANCIS BYRNE,
Attorney for Administrator, &c., No. 33 Nassau-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
South-east corner Broad and Wall sts.,
Suitable for corporations, bankers, lawyers, &c.,
TO RENT FROM MAY 1.

TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE-PROOF throughout, well-lighted and ventilated, heated by steam; every modern convenience. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE,
NO. 112 5TH-AV.,
EXTRA WIDE STORE.

Well arranged, well lighted, new, and very showy. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—SUITE OF FIVE ROOMS ON SECOND floor, in the Kemp Building, corner of William and Cedar sts., for three years from May 1, 1873; eligible for any corporation, private bank, or law offices; the fixtures, which are very complete, furniture, carpets, safes, &c., can be bought at a low price. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES AND OFFICES ON BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—A new building is being erected on 6th-av., in the rear of and connecting with Nos. 1,265 to 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.; will be ready for occupancy on May 1; these buildings will be divided into stores and offices to suit tenants. Apply to W. S. MELDRUM, No. 1,269 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE building on the south-east corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st., consisting of two floors, size about 29 by 60. Apply in the East River National Bank.

FOURTH-AV., CORNER 19TH-ST.—53x150 feet, to lease for twenty-one years; close to the fine improvements now being erected on Union-square. Full particulars from the agents,
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall-st.

TO LET—FINE STORE, NO. 1,233 3D-AV., near 71st-st.; apartments partitioned off rear, consisting of sitting and dining rooms, kitchen, and two bedrooms; rent $1,200. Apply to
L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

TO LET—THREE HANDSOME LOFTS, 28 by 84 feet, Adelphi Building, corner Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, N. J.; for light manufacturing, (shirts, clothing, &c.,) unsurpassed. Inquire of Dr. A. COLES, Newark, N. J.

TO LET OR LEASE, WITH STEAM POWER—A plot of ground 75 feet front, including corner lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply to McCLAVE BROS.,
11th-av. and 22d-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, between Bard and Shawmut avs.; new house just furnished throughout; hot and cold water, closets, gas, &c; never-failing spring water, perfectly healthy, lovely views, agreeable society; will let furnished or unfurnished and at low rent to a good tenant. Apply to owner,
SIDNEY DE KAY, No. 239 Broadway.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, to rent, furnished and unfurnished, several brick villas; gas, water, baths, and all modern improvements; gardens, lawns, shade-trees; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, Real Estate Broker, No. 130 Broadway.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house to let, No. 407 East 84th-st.; rent $800. Also, a two-story and basement house, No. 1,620 1st-av.; rent $650. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, with fine grounds, at Fort Washington and Inwood to let, from $1,000 to $4,000.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

A.—HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished houses; no charge unless satisfactory tenants obtained.
Real Estate Office of S. B. Goodale,
No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-av. Hotel.

TO RENT—FARM AND FARMER'S COTTAGE, on Long Island, for which farm supplies and care of garden and lawn will be taken as compensation. Call at No. 65 Wall-st., second floor.

TO LET.—3D-AV., NEAR CORNER OF 71ST-st.—First-class floors, consisting of eight rooms, having all the modern improvements. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., (Bible-house.)

HOUSES TO LET—IN WEST 11TH 12TH, and 20th sts. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, No. 75 Barclay-st., north-west corner of Greenwich.

HOUSES TO LET—IN TREMONT, NEAR depot; high ground; healthy.
M. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
Capital, £2,000,000 Stg.

ASSETS IN THIS COUNTRY, JAN. 1, 1873:

Deposited with Insurance Departments of various States, Government 6s, 1881	$373,800
In hands of Trustees, do.	229,250
Cash in Bank and other Assets	56,027
Total	$659,077
Total unpaid losses in the U. S.	$77,354 33

No Unpaid Losses in Boston.

TRUSTEES IN NEW-YORK.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, WILLIAM H. MACY,
Pres. Mechanics' Bk. *Pres. Seamen's Bk. for Savings.*
JAMES M. MORRISON,
Pres. Manhattan Bank.

DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, MARTIN BATES,
ARCHIBALD BAXTER, H. B. CLAFLIN,
WILLIAM H. GUION, J. B. JOHNSTON,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, H. F. SPAULDING,
JOSEPH STUART, F. H. N. WHITING,
GEORGE ADLARD.

OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING.
Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1873.

68TH DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 30, 1873.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared an interest dividend of 3½ Per Cent., payable on demand to the shareholders as registered of this date.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Coal Company, of Allegany County, Maryland, has this day declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable in scrip, on the 10th day of March next, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, as registered in the books of the Company on the evening of the 28th of February.

The transfer-books will close on the evening of the 28th February, and open on the morning of the 11th of March. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.
JAN. 21, 1873.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of said Company on the 15th of February, 1873. The transfer-book of said stock will be closed on the 5th of February to be re-opened on the 17th.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
No. 14 BROAD-ST.

THE PAST-DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at our office.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared payable on Feb. 1, 1873. J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of taxes, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 10 proximo, till which date the transfer books are closed. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences on first of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS,
BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN
Railway Extension
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana**, on the Illinois River, **are completed**, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone **are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities**, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude.** Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed**, and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock at par**, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.
7 PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, **$20,000** per mile. **Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $2,000,000.** Road runs through **a populous and rich agricultural district from Oswego to Lewiston**, on the **Niagara River**, with branches to **Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.** Connects at either end with leading **Trunk Lines; is admirably located** for securing large and profitable **local and through business; 45** miles of track already laid; and whole length, **150** miles, under contract to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and attractive on the market. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

679	2,244	2,439	2,414	177	165
2,404	1434	2,500	2,065	1,701	2,033
1,893	872	149	1,840	668	1,383
1,647	1,727	1,957	2,315	1,987	2,174
842	1,276	589	110	1,507	67
757	1,582	1,115	1,316	1,068	1,781
540	2,332	1,102	615	514	....

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1873.
—New-York, Nov. 15, 1872.

(Signed,)
[Seal.] J. PIERPONT MORGAN, ELISHA ATKINS, Trustees.

Attest: J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale **$400,000** PAR VALUE **ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS** in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are **FIRST-CLASS** in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
70 William-st., N. Y.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors and other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 8, until the morning of Feb. 20.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for twenty-five Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1873. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

LOST OR MISLAID—SCRIP NO. 4, 50 Shares New-York Hemp and Flax Manufacturing Company's Stock, in favor of the late William Henry Carter. The finder will please return to
TUCKER, CARTER & CO., No. 70 South-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.
CHICAGO AND CANADA
SOUTHERN.
$5,000,000
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS.

A 7 per cent. mortgage bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit. Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

Convertible Railroad Bonds have proved in the past the most profitable ever issued.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—**FOUR PER CENT.** ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds.
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS, GUAR'D.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
BANKERS.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and UNION BANK OF LONDON. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.

10 TO 20 PER CENT.
INVESTMENTS.
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
Interest paid by State Treasurer in New-York.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.

Insurance, Gas-light, Bank, and City Railroad Stocks and Bonds; also, other first-class securities for sale, at the lowest market rates, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Choice investment Stocks and Bonds a specialty with this house for twenty-one years.

$50 REWARD.—LOST.

On Monday afternoon, in the Bowery, between Grand and Broome sts., a large BROWN POCKET-BOOK, containing notes and drafts, (payment of which has been stopped,) and a small sum of money. The above reward will be paid for the return of the book and papers to the
NATIONAL PARK BANK,
No. 214 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN
PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 44 EAST 14TH-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of seven trustees and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the office as above on MONDAY, Feb. 17, 1873, at 4 o'clock P. M.
AUGUSTUS M. HUSTED, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1873, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM
RAILROAD COMP'Y.
NEW CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED,
$12,000,000.

Trustee—Union Trust Company, New-York. Bonds due May 1, 1900, with interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, May and November, at the Office of the Company.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Sealed proposals will be received, addressed to C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer, at this office, until 20th of February, next, for $2,000,000, or any part of $2,000,000 of said bonds.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for Five per Cent. of the amount bid for.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, if in its judgment the interests of the Company require it.

Any further information desired, in respect to the Bonds, can be obtained from the undersigned at the office of the Company.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

MIDLAND
7% Guaranteed
(FIRST MORTGAGE)
Gold Bonds
Completed Road,
Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD
OF LONG ISLAND
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
(EXTENSION,)
DUE 1892.

For sale by
WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 56 Wall-st.

IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 157 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

The assessment on the Capital Stock of this Company, in consequence of losses by the Boston fire has been paid in cash. Policies issued against loss and damage by fire on favorable terms.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
WM. PITT PALMER, Vice-President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 60 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of the Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 24th of February, both days inclusive.

By order. WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.
FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of this institution, held this day, Mr. AUGUSTUS W. PAYNE was duly elected President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STOCK OF the INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY are requested to send checks for the amount of their subscriptions to the UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway, payable to the order of said Company, and a proper receipt will be given.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ATTENTION LADIES.—FOR FIRST-class servants, of all nationalities, apply or send your order to WALKER'S Employment Agency, No. 139 8th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat, tidy family servant; will assist with washing and ironing if required; has very best City recommendations from all former employers as to honesty, competency, respectability, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as chamber-maid and fine washing, or would do general house-work in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 280 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat and tidy respectable English Protestant girl in a private family or boarding-house; no objections to the country; has good references. Can be seen at No. 168 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent City reference. Call at No. 105 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., in grocery-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh girl as chamber-maid or seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply at No. 301 East 11th-st. for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble colored woman, to do light chamber-work and sewing. Can be seen for one day at No. 141 West 30th-st., in the rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOman, as chamber-maid and waitress or as waitress alone, in a private family or private boarding-house; best of City references. Call at No. 425 East 14th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOman, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family. Call at No. 1,412 3d-av., corner 80th-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble woman, who can give the best references. Address X., No. 147 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR FAMILY cook, willing to wash the bed and table linen; a good bread, biscuit, and pie baker; nice clear soups and delicate desserts; wages $18 or $20; four years' City reference. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO young women, one as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress and washing; City or country; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; will assist with the washing. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av. French and German Office, first floor.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF large experience, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, first-class boarding-house, or private family; does not object to the care of children; first-class City references. Address W. H. C., Box No. 3,867, New-York Post-office.

HOUSEKEEPER — CHAMBER-MAID.—Two excellent women desire situations—one as housekeeper or cook, the other as chamber-maid or waitress. Apply at their present employer's, No. 40 East 31st-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY young Protestant girl; is a good plain family cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to be generally useful in a family, at moderate wages; will give best reference from former employer. Call at No. 139 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY German girl, in a small private family; has good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 139 8th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, WELL-recommended German woman, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 137 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LAUNDRESS.—FIVE YEARS' REFERence from one of the most fastidious ladies in New-York, three and a half from another very particular family; wants good wages for first-class work. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY SERvant, who understands her duties in every respect; is a first-class fluter, starcher, puffer, and ironer; will give very best City recommendations from last employer in City. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as laundress in a private family, or is willing to do the fine washing and assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call for two days at 335 West 31st-st., one flight up, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; has good references; fluting and puffing; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress solicits gentlemen's and families' washing to do at home. Apply at No. 209 West 30th-st., second floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored woman, to go out by the day, washing or house-cleaning. Apply at No. 209 West 30th-st., second floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes for some washing, either fine or plain; good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 27th-st., fourth floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—A SWEDISH GIRL WISHES to obtain some washing at her home; does up all kinds of clothes neatly; City reference. Call on or address L. Lidman, No. 162 West 26th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO find a situation for a young Scotch woman as laundress. Call at No. 10 East 54th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGlish girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; is competent to fill either place; no objection to the country; has four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 549 6th-av., near 33th-st.

NURSE.—PROTESTANT AMERICAN, young, neat, intelligent; willing to go to country to take care of one or two children; good references as to character and capability. Apply at the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as nurse in a first-class family; will take entire charge of an infant from its birth; would assist with growing children; has no objection to travel; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEWING.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who is very kind and affectionate to children; will be generally useful in a family at moderate wages; has best City recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A REGULAR INFANT'S nurse, who has always been in charge of children from their birth, and acted as head nurse. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, BRIGHT, AND active French girl as child's nurse and seamstress. Inquire at French Office, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS—With good City references, can be seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—Does all sorts of fine sewing and embroidery; expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can cut and fit by measurement or pattern; will wait on a lady if required; first-class City references. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EFFICIENT family seamstress, English, solicits a few more engagements to go out by the day, or would take work home; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call on or address Mrs. Matthews, No. 224 East 34th-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—In City or country; has always resided in first-class families; is highly recommended by several City families of note; she understands the care of silver, getting up of salads, &c., perfectly; is also a thorough chamber-maid. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER, who has excellent references; can be seen at present employer's. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish coachman, who understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; can assist if required; is a careful City driver; first-class testimonials. Address Coachman, Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman; seven years of best City reference from present employer; cause of changing, selling out. Call or address M. C., in care of J. E. Brewster, 5th-av. and 27th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A young married Englishman, of long experience in England and New-York; first-class City reference. Call or address THOMAS, No. 22 East [illegible]-st., private stable.

FARMER.—BY A STEADY, SINGLE MAN, age twenty-eight, of good experience; understands the business and management of a dairy farm, vegetable gardening, &c.; has been employed in similar positions, and would wish to engage before the 1st of March; best reference given. Address for one week H. L. M., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—IS MARRIED AND HAS one child; understands his business in all its departments, under glass and outdoors. Address B. D., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE man, as useful man on a gentleman's place; is a good hand with horses; understands driving, plain gardening, milking, &c.; is willing, industrious, and not afraid of work; best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE man, who can care horses and cattle, milk, drive, do plain gardening, build fires, &c.; three years' references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT as first-class waiter; has the best of City references for thorough efficiency, sobriety, and general character. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent young man, as waiter in a private family; understands his duties perfectly, and has unexceptionable City references. Address J. M., Box No. 24 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN WAITER MAN, who has excellent references; can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY clerk in a cloth house; must write a rapid hand, quick and correct at figures, and bring good reference. Address, stating salary, Box 4,386 Post-office.

WANTED.—A GOOD OFFICE CLERK; ONE accustomed to correspondence. Address C. O., Box 100 *Times* Office, giving address and references.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 14 East 2[illegible]d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ART AT AUCTION
AT THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY,
No. 82 5TH-AV.
A GRAND COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
At 8 o'clock on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, FEB. 17 AND 18.

In presenting these paintings for exhibition and sale, Messrs. Williams & Everett would frankly state that by reason of the great fire in November, the demand in Boston for fine works of art has been so affected that they have deemed it expedient to transfer a large portion of their valuable stock of paintings to New-York to be sold at the Somerville Gallery, where they are now on exhibition free.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
Sales-rooms, No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & SHO.—SATURDAY, FEB. 8,
at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-rooms,
No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Pier and mantel mirrors; velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; rose-wood and black-walnut parlor suites, in brocatel and reps; black-walnut centre and side tables; etageres, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, commodes, buffets, dining extension-tables, hat-chairs, lounges, rockers, brocatelle and lace window-curtains and cornices, cottage suites, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows. Also, two black-walnut bar counters, with pipes complete, kitchen utensils, &c.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 7, at 11 o'clock, within their store, Malaga Raisins, loose Muscatels and layers, damaged on the voyage of importation, seedless Raisins, Prunes, Aniseed, Jordan Almonds, &c.

At 12 o'clock, within their store, Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo E. Miller, landing on Pier No. 3 East River. Almeria Grapes, Malaga Lemons, ex Loftema.

JERE JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF $15,000 WORTH of fine silver-plated ware spoons, forks, and cutlery, will be continued daily, at No. 18 John-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., until further notice.

ASSIGNEE SALE.—ON THURSDAY, FEB. 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 154 Water-st., the entire stock of E. H. Reeves & Co., consisting of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., by order of
GEORGE RICARDO, Assignee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40 and $2 15 by all chemists. Sole manufacturers J. T. Davenport, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Saturday, Feb. 8	Abyssinia, Wed., Feb. 26
Parthia, Wed'day, Feb. 12	Algeria, Wed'day, March 5
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19	China, Wed'day, March 12

AND EVERY FOLLOWING WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE CUBA WILL SAIL FOR Liverpool and Queenstown on SATURDAY, 8th February. Passengers embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CANADA, Webster.....Friday, Feb. 7, at 12 M.
GREECE, Thomas.....Wed'day, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan.....Wed'day, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, Bragg.....Saturday, Feb. 8, at 2 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..........$32 currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80 gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Feb. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF [illegible].....Saturday, Feb. 22, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. —, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 876 South Market-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
WASHINGTON.....Roussan.....Wed'day, Feb. 12
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie.....Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE.....Danre.....Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price...Feb. 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Price.....Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Morgan.....Mar. 5, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. Freeman, Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

GREAT WESTERN
STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper.....Saturday, Feb. 22
ARRAGON, Western.....Saturday, March 1

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. Bayley, for Turks Island, Kingston, (Jamaica,) and Savanilla, will be dispatched on the 19th inst.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. Drakeford, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will be dispatched on the 28th inst.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 10, steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. Morse, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all other information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, sailing from Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M. every Thursday.
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....Feb. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....Feb. 13
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only).....Feb. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico).....Feb. 27
For freight and passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh.....Feb. 22
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum.....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir.....April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships
GLAMORGAN.....3,500 tons
PEMBROKE.....3,500 tons
CARMARTHEN.....3,000 tons

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Layboourne.

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $65 currency
Second Cabin.....45 currency
Steerage.....30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.

The steam-ships
CHARLESTON, Capt. Jas. Berry, Tuesday, Feb. 4.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. Beckett, Thursday, Feb. 6.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.
AUSTRALIA...Sat., Feb. 8 | ANGLIA....Sat., Feb. 22
VICTORIA...Sat., Feb. 15 | EUROPA...Sat., March 1

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, Feb. 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BALDWIN and HENRY D. SANGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Abraham Baldwin and Henry D. Sanger, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD S. HALL, bankrupt.—At the City of New-York, the 4th day of February, 1873.—To all whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice that an adjourned third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., the Register in charge of the said matter, at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., in pursuance of an order this day made by the said Register: and that the final accounts of the assignee of the estate of said bankrupt will be filed at the said meeting, and that he will thereupon apply to the Court for a settlement of said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of the estate of said bankrupt.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES Y. DE WOLF, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of James Y. DeWolf, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE District of Columbia, sitting as a District Court of the United States.—Feb. 1, 1873.—In the case of the United States vs. The Rebel Ram Albemarle.—It is this day ordered that Tuesday, 11th day of February instant, A. D. 1873, is hereby set for the final hearing of the question and matters of distribution of the amounts found by the appraisers under the act of Congress of April 1, A. D. 1872. All persons interested must appear on said 11th day of February, 1873, instant, and show cause, if any exists, why the decree final should not be made. This notice will be inserted three times a week in each of the daily papers in the City of Washington, and in one daily paper in each of the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia, to be designated by the Clerk of this Court.
(Signed.) D. C. HUMPHREYS.
True copy:
R. J. MEIGS, Clerk, &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON BROWNOLD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Solomon Brownold, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 30th day of January, A. D. 1873.
MOSES COHN, Assignee,
Nos. 433 and 435 Broadway,
New-York City.
ja31-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST MAY and AARON BERWIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of August May and Aaron Berwin, of the City of New-York, in said district, heretofore carrying on business in said City of New-York under the firm name and style of May & Berwin, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 30th day of January, A. D. 1873.
CHRISTIAN F. A. DAMBMANN, Assignee,
Nos. 81 and 83 Franklin-st., New-York City.
ja31-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—At Jersey City the 29th day of January A. D., 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the American Plate-glass and Fire Insurance Company, within said district, said company having been adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of a creditor, by the District Court of said District.
JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Assignee.
ja31-law3wF*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

On Monday afternoon, in the Bowery, between Grand and Broome sts., a large BROWN POCKET-BOOK, containing notes and drafts, (payment of which has been stopped,) and a small sum of money. The finder may keep the money on returning the pocket-book, with the drafts, &c., to the
NATIONAL PARK BANK,
No. 214 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:13 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSETT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Hunisboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)
8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.
All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD,
To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.
WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A.—PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS.—A good journal for sale cheap, owing to the death of the chief proprietor, and severe illness of manager. A good opportunity for position, influence, and profit. Present capital of $5,000 sufficient. Must be sold at once. Address AGENT, care of S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

RARE CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.—For sale the wood and willow ware business of the late Harvey S. Law; the best of reasons for selling. Apply on the premises to S. J. SHERMAN, No. 32 Fulton-st., New-York.

$300.—A PERSON OF BUSINESS capacity is desired as partner in an established standard monthly publication. Address WIRT, Box No. 108 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND GOOD-WILL of one of the oldest-established lumber-yards in the City. Apply to SIMPSON, CLAPP & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1873, for furnishing United States Postal Cards, for and during a period of four years, commencing on the first day of May, 1873.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The cards will be three by five and one-eighth (3x5⅛) inches in size, made from "bond paper" stock, (cotton and linen mixed,) tub-sized, the fibre beaten out long, worked together in a solid sheet without pasting, and suitably calendered on both sides for printing and writing in ink or pencil. The card-board must weigh six (6) pounds per thousand (1,000) cards, and each card, at the option of the Postmaster-General, must bear a water-mark from water-mark rolls to be furnished by the Government.

PRINTING, DIES, PLATES, &c.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel-plates made from a die the property of the Government. Two forms of plates for thirty-six (36) cards each will be furnished to the contractor, mounted to the height of ordinary printing-type on metal blocks, spaced accurately, to cut the size of the cards, ready for the press; said plates to be kept in repair and renewed at the cost of the contractor.

The Department reserves the right to cause the design, die, rolls, plates, color, and water-mark of the card to be changed whenever the public interest may be subserved thereby; and to require, when necessary, new designs, dies, rolls, plates, colors, and water-marks, equal in every respect to those supplied by the Government, to be furnished within a reasonable time, at the contractor's cost, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General. And it is expressly understood that all dies, rolls, plates, and water-mark rolls, made or used at any time during the existence of the contract, shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered in good working order to the Postmaster-General, or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

NUMBER OF CARDS FIRST YEAR.

The estimated number of cards required for the first year is one hundred million, (100,000,000) but the contractor must furnish all that may be called for without reference to this estimate, be the same more or less.

BUILDING, SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar-proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, (25,) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred cards; the boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When four thousand (4,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

At the time the contract takes effect the contractor shall have on hand, ready for delivery, not less than five million (5,000,000) cards, and shall, from and after that date, deliver with all reasonable dispatch, packed, addressed, and labeled as aforesaid, such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the Post-office in the city or town where the contractor does business; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General; the cost of delivery, as well as all expenses of packing, water-proofing, storing, addressing, and labeling, to be paid by the contractor.

The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

INSPECTION—AGENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and whose duty it will be to require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room at the place of manufacture, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the United States.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the contractor in the presence of the agent of the Department.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department; together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished, and stock on hand or in process of manufacture.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department cards inferior to the sample furnished to the bidder by the Department.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for cards actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement, in writing, with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) as a forfeiture, for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the General Appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor or shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any Court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that, if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish, to the acceptance of the Postmaster-General, within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster-General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SPECIMENS AND FORMS OF BID.

Specimens of the printed card and card-board, (without the water-mark, which is not yet completed,) together with blank forms for bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand cards, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postal Cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
HOUSTON-ST., CORNER OF GREENE,
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 21, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR ARTILLERY HORSES.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 20th day of February, 1873, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, in New-York City, with thirty-five (35)

ARTILLERY HORSES.

Said horses must be bays, sound in all particulars, well broken, in good flesh and condition, from six to eight years old, not less than 15½ hands high, and each horse to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds.

The horses will be subjected to a rigid inspection by an officer of artillery, and none rejected by him will be received. The whole number must be delivered within fifteen days from date of contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Satisfactory guarantees for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany all bids.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Horses," and addressed to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS

Will be received as above until MONDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 M., for the supply of 15,000 tons, more or less, best Lackawanna coal, as required for use of road, for current year, mostly grate and egg, delivered F. O. B., on cars at Carbondale, Honesdale or Hawley, in about equal proportions monthly. Also, for supply of 2,000 tons, more or less, best Lehigh lump for foundry use, to be delivered at Long Dock, Jersey City, Scranton or Carbondale, Penn., and Waverley, N. Y., in about equal quantities monthly as required.
L. L. LOCKWOOD, Purchasing Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS

Will be received at this office until Feb. 10, prox., for the supply of fifteen tons of best Cop Waste, Machined Cop, and Standard Machinery Waste, per month, more or less, for current year, to be delivered at Jersey City Shops, or shipped at foot of Duane-st., New-York, as required for use. Samples must accompany bids in all cases.
L. L. LOCKWOOD,
Purchasing Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG HORSE; sound, kind, and gentle, with or without harness and wagon. Apply at the tea-store, corner of 25th-st. and 8th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE.
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week; hotel reconstructed and newly furnished; all Broadway stages pass this hotel. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

NO. 13 BANK-ST.—TO LET TWO OR three nicely-furnished rooms, with or without board; house in desirable location and convenient to cars; reference required.

NO 55 WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—To first-class parties and adults only, elegant second story; also, rooms on fourth floor, for single gentlemen, with board.

A NICE, COMFORTABLE FURNISHED room; first-class house and location; rent, $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR $20 and $25 per week; location central; table excellent. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, front rooms, second floor, together or separately.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

UTICA FEMALE SEMINARY,
ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.
The Winter term will commence on the 10th of February, 1873. For information or catalogue apply to the Principal, Mrs. E. F. HAMILL.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Route Neuilly, Paris.)
Second term begins on Feb. 1. French classes for ladies three times a week.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 28. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 14 West 40th-st.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Spring term begins Feb. 11.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass.—A boarding-school for twenty boys in Southern Berkshire; superior accommodations, care and instruction given to each pupil.
I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

FRENCH, ITALIAN OR SPANISH.—Thorough instruction; theory and oral practice, insuring conversational fluency. Prof. BONFANTI, No. 241 West 14th-st. Foreigners taught English. Translations.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, can find a large list of first-class houses, with particulars, prices, &c., at WILLIAM J. COLES', No. 1,287 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, Vt.—A Military College, established 1834. Preparatory Department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys, South Amboy, N. J.; terms, $200 to $250 per year. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

FINE ART TUITION—IN OIL AND water color painting, by Prof. G. A. GILBERT, Studio, No. 142 East 16th-st.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 136 WEST 41ST-st., with primary and limited number. Large experience and highest references.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSERY GOVERNESS competent to teach French and English, one who understands cutting and sewing, to take entire charge of a little girl about six years of age. None but experienced persons with the best of New-York City references need apply. Call at No. 11 East 40th-st.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH and Classical instructor desires a position as principal or professor in some institution at a healthy locality at the South. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ENTERED into copartnership under the firm name of
W. R. GOULD & CO.,
for the transaction of a Stock Commission business, and have taken offices at No. 70 Broadway, second story, with an entrance also No. 15 New-st.
WM. R. GOULD.
WM. S. GOULD.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. F. P. OLCOTT, late of Albany, N. Y., and Mr. J. P. MARQUAND and Mr. J. E. BROWN, of Boston, Mass., become partners in our business in Boston and New-York, and the interest and responsibility of Mr. STANTON BLAKE ceases this day.
BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
No. 28 State-st., Boston,
and No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
FEB. 1, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of H. CARTER & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties will sign in liquidation. The business will be continued by Mr. HENRY CARTER, at No. 290 Pearl-st.
HENRY CARTER.
HENRY V. CARTER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR received Medal of Special Award at American Institute, 1872, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. It is manufactured in all sizes, and for all purposes, stationary and portable, and pronounced par excellence.
Office and Sales-room, 1,184 Broadway,
between 28th and 29th sts.
The Ice King Refrigerator Manuf'g Co.

A. L. BATTERSON'S FURNITURE Storage Establishment, Nos. 681 and 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.; best in the City. Pianos, furniture, baggage, and all kinds of goods taken on storage at moderate rates; best references. Furniture removed by experienced men, in large wagons for removal of furniture, pianos, &c., in City or country. N. B.—Furniture, pianos, &c., boxed for shipping.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE-works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 200 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.....Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager.....Mr. A. M. Palmer
Begins at 8. Saturday Matinee at 1½.
ABSOLUTE TRIUMPH
of the powerful new play
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD,
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD,
which will be repeated EVERY EVENING until further notice.

Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Welsh Edwards, F. F. Mackay, George Parkes, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, W. Stuart, and Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Griswold, Miss Imogene Fowler.

During the piece a
BIRTH-DAY CHORAL,
Composed by Mr. H. Tissington, will be sung by a choir of thirty children.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
SATURDAY at 1½, second MATINEE of
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

BOWERY THEATRE.

WM. B. FRELIGH.....Manager
SECOND WEEK. MONDAY, Feb. 3. SECOND WEEK.
BUFFALO BILL, BUFFALO BILL,
the most complete history of the wild life of the Hero of the Plains—depicted in the *New-York Weekly* by Ned Buntline.
EVERY NIGHT, EVERY NIGHT,
J. B. STUDLEY
will perform his original character of
BUFFALO BILL.
Mr. Hernandes Foster and his Pantomime of FE-FO-FUM will shortly appear.

OLYMPIC. ALHAMBRA.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the Magnificent Spectacle of
ALHAMBRA. ALHAMBRA.
Last appearance of
Prof. TOBIN'S wonderful OPTICAL ILLUSION.
The Famous Lauris. Kelly and Leon.
Morris' Mystic Changes. Beautiful Ballets.
The Entire Company and all the Specialties.
Admission, 50 cents; secured seats, 50 cents and $1.

REV. JOHN WEISS'
LECTURES ON HUMOR
AND SOME CHARACTERS OF SHAKESPEARE

will be given in Robinson Hall, No. 18 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., at 8 P. M., as follows, viz.:
Feb. 7—Subject: "The Cause of Laughter."
Feb. 10—Subject: "Wit, Irony, and Humor."
Feb. 14—Subject: "The Humor of Shakespeare—Touchstone, Bottom, Dogberry, and Malvolio."
Feb. 20—Subject: "Ajax, Macbeth, Lear."
Feb. 22—Subject: "Falstaff."
Feb. 24—Subject: "Hamlet."

Tickets can be procured at the bookstores of D. Appleton & Co., James Miller, E. P. Dutton & Co., D. G. Francis, F. W. Christern, and G. P. Putnam; also at Steinway & Sons', Chickering's, G. Schirmer's, and F. Blume's.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH-ST.

No. 18 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.
Mr. GEORGE HOWARD,
(The famous English Tragedian.)
HIS FIRST READING IN AMERICA.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Feb. 8,
for the benefit of the
WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF C. H. PFEIFER.
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats, $1. Admission, 50 cents. Tickets at No. 114 Broadway.

ASSOCIATION HALL—POPULAR MATINEES.—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2,
The most pleasing reader,
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS,
with an entirely new programme.
Admission 50 cents—no extra charge for reserved seats—at the hall and Schirmer's.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURE, STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10. The Prince of Humorists,
MARK TWAIN,
will repeat his lecture on the SANDWICH ISLANDS. Tickets, 75 cents and $1. For sale at the Hall, the Library and Schirmer's.

79TH REGT., HIGHLANDERS.
ANNUAL BALL AND REUNION.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 7, 1873.
APOLLO HALL.
Tickets, $2.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS—MATINEE.—Association Hall, SATURDAY, 2 P. M.—Reserved seats, 50 cents—at Gurley's and Schirmer's.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.—FREE LECTURES FOR the people, in the Great Hall, at 8 P. M. SATURDAY, Feb. 8, the lecture will be delivered by Prof. GEO. F. BARKER, of Yale College, on *Revelations of the Sun through the Spectroscope.*

Tickets gratis, at the office of the Cooper Union, and at Brentano's Book-store, Union-square.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and other officers and committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February next. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock P. M., and close at 8 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.
F. A. P. BARNARD, President.
JOHN A. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

RAPID TRANSIT.—THERE WILL BE A meeting of the New-York Rapid Transit Association at No. 602 6th-av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, to arrange for the public meeting at Cooper Institute. Friends of the measure invited to attend. Regular meetings Monday evenings.
R. A. WITTHAUS, President.
J. F. RUGGLES, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PARAN STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of the estate, Apartment House, Broadway, Twenty-seventh-street, and Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1872.
MARIETTA R. STEVENS, Executrix.
JOHN L. MELCHER, CHARLES G. STEVENS, } Executors.
d6-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE PERIER, late of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 11 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 12th day of December, 1872.
THEODORE PABST,
HENRY ESCH,
Executors.
d13-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 113 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of January, 1873.
CHARLES WALL,
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, } Executors.
ja24-law6mFr SAMUEL M. MEEKER,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES KELSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 26 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1872.
BENJAMIN A. HEGEMAN,
Executor of Charles Kelsey, deceased.
s13-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WALDO, late of the City of New-York, late merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Mortimer Porter, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of October, 1872.
FRANCIS W. MORSE, Executor.
o11-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of LUKE H. HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to John Van Arsdale, Executor, at his residence, at No. 31 East 21st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of September, 1872.
CHAS. P. HOLMES, Executor.
s20-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGLAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1873.
WM. P. DOUGLAS, Administrator,
with the will annexed.
ja7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOUGLAS the younger, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1873.
WM. P. DOUGLAS, Administrator,
with the will annexed.
ja7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. POOLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to T. C. CRONIN, Esq., at his law offices, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of September, 1872.
ELIZA POOLER, Administratrix.
VICTOR VILLAUME, Administrator.
s6-law6mF*

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. PAXTON, BY REQUEST OF the Young People's Association of Madison-square Presbyterian Church will repeat his discourse on *Christian Work* in that Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS,) next SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

23d-st., corner of 8th-av. Begins at 7½.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.....Sole Lessee and Manager

LAST WEEK OF THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

LAST MATINEE.
CATARACT OF THE GANGES.
SATURDAY AT 1½.

NEXT WEEK: First production on any stage of a new and original local and American contemporaneous sensation, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, entitled
ROUGHING IT,
embracing a liberal and highly-colored view of the life and times we live in. If not exactly true to nature, presenting at least a pleasant picture of every-day existence in a romantic and spectacular aspect, and giving a kaleidoscopic glance of all that is notable from
BROADWAY TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
To be given with new and elaborate scenery by Messrs. GEORGE HEISLER, LOUIS DUFLOCQ, R. W. DAYTON, and J. G. DE LA HARPE; new and native costumes, properties and mechanical effects, and an extraordinary cast, including Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

DALY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

—Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway—Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
MR. DALY'S BRILLIANT PARISIAN SENSATION.

ALIXE!

"ALIXE offers some of the best acting that has been seen on the New-York stage for years."—*World.*

"ALIXE is the talk in the clubs, in the cars, at the dinner-table, and in every walk of life; is the dramatic sensation of this season."—*Herald.*

Characters by Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss LINDA DIETZ, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, Mr. GEORGE CLARK, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. JAMES LEWIS.
THIRD ALIXE MATINEE
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) AT 1½.
. Seats may be secured one week in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SEVENTH and LAST WEEK
of
BROTHER SAM,
with
MR. SOTHERN as SAM.
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss ROSE COGHLAN.
Mr. T. Robertson's exquisite comedy,
DAVID GARRICK,
will be produced on
SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 8,
Mr. SOTHERN sustaining his original part of DAVID GARRICK, as represented by him for over 100 nights at the Royal Haymarket Theatre, London.
SAM MATINEE
NEXT SATURDAY, FEB. 8, AT 1½ P. M.
NOTICE.—Carriages may be ordered at 10½.
Box-book opened one month in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLORENCE.

Limited engagement
of the talented and popular comedian,
MR. W. J. FLORENCE,
who will appear in his world-famous character of
BOB BRIERLY,
in Tom Taylor's instructive dramatic picture, in five parts, illustrating phases in English every-day life, entitled the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
presented with new and appropriate scenery, and with the full strength of the company, including
MR. C. R. THORNE, Jr.....as.....HAWKSHAW
MR. ROBERT PATEMAN.....as.....GREEN JONES
MISS BELLA PATEMAN.....as.....MAY EDWARDS
FIRST "FLORENCE" MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2. TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. CHANFRAU.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

EVENING at 8, and SATURDAY MATINEE CONTINUED SUCCESS of the great Actor, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, in the American drama of KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

AFTERNOON AT 2, the young Actor, Mr. J. M. WARD, in Maeder's celebrated drama of BUFFALO BILL; or, KING OF THE BORDER MEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

UNABATED SUCCESS.
The magnificent and unapproachable spectacle,
LEO AND LOTOS.
Peerless in pageantry, pre-eminent in perfection.
New songs, new music, new dances.
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
Americus, Davied, Siegrist, Trained Dogs.
Every evening and Saturday matinee.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.

The felicity will eventuate at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered at 9¾.
Genuine hit. Screams of laughter at
THAT PRACTICAL JOKE.

J. H. BELLEW. SATURDAY.

STEINWAY HALL, FEB. 8.

The management take pleasure in announcing that the unparalleled success of this PEERLESS READER has rendered it necessary to engage a larger hall, and that he will give his fourth evening, as above, SATURDAY, Feb. 8. Not the leading journals only, but the most cultivated audiences that New-York has gathered since Dickens' readings, have enthusiastically confirmed the verdict of the European Press in placing Mr. Bellew at the head of his profession. It will be seen that the
PROGRAMME FOR SATURDAY
is entirely new and very attractive:
JULIUS CÆSAR....(Antony's Oration). Shakespeare
MAGDALENA....(Or, the Spanish Duel).....Waller
YOUNG LOCHINVAR.......(Marmion).......Scott
LOST AND FOUND..........Hamilton Aide
THE TICHBORNE TRIAL....
Mrs. Brown's Evidence
THE EXECUTION OF MONTROSE.......Aytoun
PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN..........Browning
FONTENOY..............Davies
MRS. JOSEPH PORTER..........Dickens
Reserved seats, $1; for sale at Hall & Schirmer's.

GRAND CONCERT.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,
by the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1873.
Tickets may be obtained at the Conservatory, No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's; also at Steinway & Sons', and at the door on the evening of the concert.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PUBLIC REHEARSAL
FRIDAY, FEB. 7,
AT 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELVILLE'S coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR FEBRUARY!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway,
Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS.
"*Special Safe Offer.*"
Merchants, dealers, and all wishing to buy Pianos are solicited to write for Information, Circulars, and Price Lists.
GUARANTEE UNLIMITED AND SATISFACTION ASSURED by our "*Special Safe Offer.*"
Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON,
No. 101 4TH-AV.

AT NO. 101 4TH-AV.
Special bargains in Square and Upright Pianos.
BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
NEW ROSE-WOOD PIANOS, $280, $275, $300.
Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AT NO. 690 6TH-AV., NEAR 40TH-ST.—To be sold to pay storage and advances, two superb seven octave rosewood Piano Fortes, richly finished, with round corners, carved legs, serpentine bottom, double moldings, rich tone, patent agraffe, overstrung bass; best City makers; full warrantee; new four months ago. Must be sold this week at greatest bargain ever offered. N. B.—Both have box for shipping.
A. L. BATTERSON.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av.—Thorough instruction in piano, vocal culture, reading music, violin, organ, harmony, languages, &c. (class or private lessons,) $10 to $25 a course; open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

FISCHER'S NEW-SCALE PIANOS, with improvements, the most reliable pianos made, No. 425 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Second-hand pianos very cheap, and pianos to let.

A LADY WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE PUPILS on the piano; $10 per term; especial attention given to beginners. No. 138 West 25th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.
now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING.
Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

SCIENCE AND ART.

Lecture by Parke Godwin Before the Academy of Design.

The third lecture in the course before the Academy of Design was delivered last evening by Mr. Parke Godwin to a large assemblage, composed of students and friends of the academy. Mr. Godwin, in beginning, said that he had intended to discourse at some length upon the relations of science and art, and particularly upon their uses to each other, the latter question being one that was beginning to excite no little attention. Mr. Ruskin, a high authority, contending that the knowledge of science was injurious to the artist, and Mr. Taine, another high authority, holding that it was an indispensable adjunct; but, on considering the field, he found it to expand so under his hands that he was obliged to curtail what he had written, and give merely a glance at some of the more important aspects of the case. In their aims, their processes, and their results, art and science were strongly contrasted; and if one was the king of the epoch, the other was no less the queen.

As the aim of science is knowledge, the business of the man of science with everything he meets is to learn what it is in itself, and what it is in its relations to other things. Give him a lump of gold, for example, and he at once investigates its properties; it is hard, he says, lustrous, dense, yellow in color, fusible at a certain heat, extremely ductile, indecomposable, an elementary metal, found only in certain geological positions. Or, give him a certain winged creature, he will say it belongs to the animal kingdom, for it lives and moves; to the sub-kingdom of the vertebrates, for it has a backbone; to the class *Aves*, for the forelimbs are converted into wings, heart four-chambered, blood warm, respiratory organs in the form of lungs, feathered, oviparous—a skylark or swallow or goose. With these and similar facts his interest, as scientist, ends. How different the purposes, processes, and products of art! The aim of art is utterance or expression, but the expression of what? I answer, of human soul to human soul, in all its varieties of feeling, thought, and passion. If I might be permitted to change one word of Coleridge, I should say:

> All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
>   Whatever stirs this mortal frame,
> Are but the ministers of art,
>   And feed his sacred flame.

But the higher arts—those especially that we denominate the fine arts—are employed only with the deeper and dominant passions of the individual—those which constitute his essential character, which are instinctive and fundamental with him, which mold his aptitudes and tastes, prompt his imagination, control his intellect, and give color to his prevailing views of life, in its various moods and manifestations. But how is art to realize its ends? Not by the logical faculties, nor the logical methods of the scientist; but by faculties and methods of its own, faculties which are logical, no doubt, but a great deal more—which are imitative, inventive, assimilative, sympathetic, in a word, creative. The processes of science are easy to understand, and the highest theorems of Newton are not beyond the grasp of a tyro with competent mathematical knowledge. But who knows that chemistry which taught the Venetian masters to steal the secrets of the sun, and pour its rich beams upon their canvases? Who knows the patient geometry by which the dome of St. Peter's built itself up in the mind of Michael Angelo, before he flung it like another sky across the zenith? Or, who will tell us by what marvelous trick it was that Shakespeare learned the secret of all hearts, and rifled every cave of its gems and every fairy of its spells, and even hell of its demons and the clouds of their thunders? Science is easy, because it only finds what is, or reduces the unknown by logical processes to the known; but art is difficult, because it creates, or produces out of the known, the unknown. The creative energy, human as divine, proceeds in a way of its own. We know that it is; we do not know what it is. Now, the same instincts and faculties which taught the ancestor of our race to fashion his tongue to speech, teach the artist how to frame his colors and forms into a kindred language. But with this difference: Our common speech is conventional, arbitrary, vehicular. But, whatever the process, the result of art is always a concrete representation, which produces pleasure; not any and every kind of pleasure, but a peculiar pleasure, marked by three inseparable characteristics. First, that it is pure, or unmixed with pain, or mixed with it only in so far as the painful element is a mere contrast or foil, and so rather heightens and enhances the pleasure. In real life, strictly speaking, there are no pure pleasures or pure pains, because our animal existence being conditioned on the equilibrium or balanced opposition of the two, the one without the other would be fatal. A sense of want, of dissatisfaction, of uneasiness runs through our happiest experiences. The one is ever the warp to the other's woof. As Shelley says in the poem just cited:

> We look before and after
>   And pine for what is not;
> Our sincerest laughter
>   With some pain is fraught.

On the other hand, the deepest griefs, the keenest disappointments, the most poignant sorrows have their alleviations: if no other the energy with which they are fought, or the patience with which they are borne—which are, to an extent, solaces. But, it is to be remarked, that while pain is in itself repulsive, while we fly from it and cannot bear it, the expression of it, the giving of it utterance, is an alleviation and relief. Sorrows, which find a gushing outlet in tears, are relieved if not assuaged. Passions, which pent up torment us, which wear and weary and tear the nervous system to tatters, run smoothly off when they find vent by a proper or natural channel. So, passions that may be expressed in some form of representation are discharged of their destructive electricity. So, again, the contemplation of pain ideally—*i. e.*, sympathetically, and not actually—is accompanied with a secret undercurrent of elation. In this sense, Aristotle speaks of tragedy as purging the passions—that is, as cleansing them of what is personal, particular, partial in them, and therefore too absorbing, violent, and injurious, and as leaving only what is just and true and salutary in them, and therefore pleasing and healthful. Any one, for example, who should really happen upon a great brute of a black fellow suffocating a beautiful woman under a pillow, would be so on the instant filled with wrath that he would be apt to add another murder to the murder just committed. But in the artistic treatment of Othello's story, while we are revolted by the crime, and estimate it with a calm and just moral judgment, the transports of our blind impulses are subdued by our sympathy with his wrongs, by our knowledge of the subtle rascality by which he has been deceived and misled. The painfulness of the actual incidents are transfused into other feelings; the passions they would naturally create are, so far as they are bad, purified, and so far as they are good, exercised and exalted; the venom of them is sweetened off and the tumult and sting of them subdued into a calm and gently pleasurable satisfaction.

Secondly, the pleasure which art produces is disinterested—that is, has no reference to the gratification of any selfish tastes or appetites, or to any of the mere necessities of our existence, or even to the utilities which minister to the conservation or development of our individual well-being. It is produced for itself, as its own end, and not as the instrument to some other end. Again, the æsthetic pleasure is disinterested, in that it cannot be appropriated, but is free to all. Once, as I was musing in that wonderful room, the Tribune at Florence, wherein is collected the Madonna Cardellina, the Venus di Medici, the Apollino, the St. John, the Ecce Homo, the Fornarina, and Titian's immortal goddess, I thought how for hundreds of years, men and women of all nations had enjoyed the rapture which I then felt, and how for hundreds of years yet to come, millions of others would gaze and be filled, and still leave the glorious fountains as inexhausted and as inexhaustible as they were on the day they were created.

Thirdly, the pleasure which art aims at is a complex and integral pleasure, addressed to the whole mind, to its senses, its sentiments, its intellect, and the moral judgment. It seeks not to move the sensibilities only, but to kindle also the emotions, to excite the best faculties of the understanding, and to satisfy the demands of the moral reason. All works of art do not do this in the same degree, but they all do it in some degree. When they fail to arouse the full concurrence and approval of the soul, they are in so far, either unworthy, or spurious, or inadequate, or of a lower type. But when they stir up this general applause of mind and feeling, they rise into the highest order of impressiveness and perfection. Indeed, in the greatest works of the masters, the Dresden Madonna, the Apollo, the Cathedral at Rouen, the Concerto in C Minor, it is difficult to say whether you are most delighted by their appeals to the eye or ear, or to the judgment, or to the heart; so luscious are they in sensuous beauty, so exalted in sentiment, so harmonious in intellectual proportions, so absolute in their moral might, so suggestive of a spiritual mystery that runs up and loses itself in the Infinite.

Mr. Godwin closed with a highly wrought picture of the influence of art, as a whole, on individual enjoyment and national greatness.

A Street-Car Episode.

Mr. James Taylor, a respectable citizen, engaged in business in Chatham-street, got on a Bleecker-street car, No. 40, on the evening of Jan. 29, for the purpose of riding home to his residence. The car was crowded, and Mr. Taylor was compelled to hold on to a strap near the door. The conductor seemed bent on crowding the car with more persons than it could conveniently carry, and, at the corner of Centre and Leonard streets, said to Mr. Taylor: "Move up there." Mr. Taylor replied: "I cannot move up; there is no room." The conductor, whose name is said to be Hinsdale, shouted out: "Look out for your pockets; here is a pick-pocket on the car," pointing at Mr. Taylor. The other passengers, believing the conductor, began hooting, and the gentleman thus insulted had no other alternative left than to jump off the car into a pool of slush and half-melted snow. He will institute proceedings against the railroad company, claiming damages for libel and defamation of character.

THE TWEED TRIAL.

Proposal for a "Struck" Jury—Consultation of the Prosecuting Counsel.

The popular mind continues to be much exercised at the disagreement of the jury impaneled to try Tweed, for the evidence presented against him was clear and conclusive, so that the opinion is generally expressed that those of the jurors who persisted in holding him innocent were guilty of a grave neglect of duty for they were the instruments of a gross miscarriage of justice. Of course a few politicians were delighted, and expressed themselves as not astonished at the verdict, though they were entirely alone in their belief, if such was really entertained, for not only was the public surprised, but the counsel who labored so long and zealously in the prosecution of Tweed were astonished at the result of their labors.

It is now stated that Mr. Tremain and Mr. Peckham are seriously considering the advisability of making a formal application for a "struck" jury on the civil trial of the prisoner. It will be remembered, no doubt, that the statute provides that a "struck" jury may be granted in any case where the interests involved are very large, and there is an improbability of obtaining an unbiased jury in any other way. Application must be made to the Supreme or Superior Courts of this City, or the Superior Court of Buffalo. Considerable doubt is felt, as yet, however, whether the Court of Common Pleas (where Tweed is to appear as a defendant) has the power, under existing laws, to make such an order. The question is being thoroughly examined, in order that the exact meaning of the statute may be fully understood.

As no such effort can be made in the criminal suits, the prosecution intend to exercise great care and scrutiny when the panel is made, in hopes of securing a different result than that attained on the first trial.

"The Old Catholic Party"—Lecture by Dr. Littlejohn.

Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., delivered a lecture last evening at St. Paul's Chapel, corner of Clinton and Carroll streets, Brooklyn, on "The Old Catholic Movement in Europe." This subject, which has recently attracted considerable attention, and enlisted the sympathies of the various Christian congregations not in communion with Rome, drew a large audience, and Dr. Littlejohn, who spent a part of last Summer in Germany, was in intimate relations with some of the leaders of the party. Their object, he said, was to reform abuses, and to introduce a purer and more broad Christianity than was professed by the party of the Vatican. The Congress recently convoked in Cologne was composed of men who now rule the party of reform. That party, numerically, is not large, but its strength consists in the quality of its leading men; and with the lower classes of Germany, the stronghold of the movement, it is not very popular; but then it is an appeal to the intellect, and not to the untutored masses. In Germany and Austria seventy priests and 100 congregations had joined the reformers. It is also, he said, extending in Bavaria and Switzerland, and seven newspapers are acting as its organs. Late advices from the latter country, received by private parties a few days since, tell of a council which assembled on the 1st of December at Ultan, where 100 delegates represented various districts. The programme of Church reform was debated, and owing to the eloquence of Dr. Rankens, of Breslau, the departure of the Papal Nuncio from Berne was demanded. The dream of the Germans is to form an independent national Church, and in Austria, Spain, and Italy the same idea is spreading. A synod is to be organized, and bishops properly chosen, and a unity of all sects of Christians established. The profession of faith embraces all the dogmas of the old Catholic creed as adopted by the Council of Nice, and the Bible is accepted as the rule of faith. Enforced celibacy and auricular confession are to be abolished, and service in the native tongue introduced. After reviewing the recent political changes in Europe, and pointing out their bearings on the present movement, Dr. Littlejohn concluded by stating his belief in the success of the new reformation and the overthrow of the Papacy.

The Murderer Simmons Still at Bellevue.

The question of removing John E. Simmons, the murderer of Nicholas W. Duryea, from Bellevue Hospital to the Tombs, was last evening decided by Sheriff Brennan. It having been asserted that Simmons was in a fit condition to move, the Sheriff, accompanied by Judson Jarvis and Deputy Sheriff Seebacher, yesterday visited the hospital, but found that, in consequence of the excitement of the previous day, Simmons' injured leg had become worse, and in the opinion of the surgeons he was not fit to be removed at present. As it was intended to arraign the prisoner at the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Monday next, the Sheriff directed that he should remain in the hospital cells until that day, in order that he might receive the proper surgical attention, and in the meantime a consultation should be held with Prof. Wood as to the advisability of removing him at an earlier period to the Tombs. In order, however, to prevent any legal trick being played upon the hospital officials, to get the prisoner from the custody of the Warden, Sheriff Brennan invested him with the badge and powers of a deputy sheriff, and handed him the bench-warrant which he was to show in return for a writ of habeas corpus, or any other process, at the same time instructing the Warden that on no account was he to allow the prisoner to go out of his custody to any other person than the Sheriff himself or his recognized deputy, Jacob Seebacher. With the exception of an expression of pain on the slightest motion of his injured leg, the prisoner yesterday seemed to be perfectly content with his present position. A constant guard of two police officers and two sheriff's officers are kept over him night and day, the officers being relieved at regular intervals, so that it is almost a matter of impossibility for him to escape.

Simmons is suffering from what is known as "Potts' fracture" of the ankle, and will not be removed to the Tombs until cell No. 45, on the second tier, is fitted up in a most sumptuous manner for his reception. The ostensible reason for this is that his leg is so bad that he is not able to move, even with the aid of crutches. Patrick McKew, forty years of age, a coachman, of No. 79 Ann-street, a man of the same build as Simmons, sustained a "Potts" fracture, which was set in plaster, in the Park Hospital, on the 9th of January. McKew is now walking around on crutches. Henry C. Butts, a bar-tender, received a "Potts fracture," during a wrestling match in Centre-street, on Dec. 11, 1872, his leg was set in plaster on the 14th of December, and on the 29th of December, with the aid of a crutch, he walked across Centre-street and took a Third-avenue car to his home in Harlem.

The Twelfth Ward Tax-Payers' Association.

A meeting of the Twelfth Ward Tax-payers' Association was held last evening at their rooms, at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, Mr. Geo. H. Brown presiding. The committee appointed at a previous meeting to report upon the advisability of annexing that portion of Westchester County included in the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge to this City, presented a report which, after reviewing the several advantages and disadvantages in favor of the project, contained the following resolution:

Resolved, That the proposed annexation to the City of New-York of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge ought not to be made.

The report was accepted, but after a brief discussion it was deemed best not to adopt it, but to return it to the committee for reconsideration.

Attempt to Fire a Tenement-House.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the cellar of the five-story tenement-house No. 207 Broome-street, which is owned by Mr. Cahn, and occupied by a large number of families. The fire was promptly extinguished, and it was found that the place had been fired in three places, and kerosene oil had been scattered about the cellar. The damage done was very slight. The tenants were greatly alarmed at the occurrence of the fire, but no accidents resulted. Officer Miller, of the Fire Marshal's office, is investigating the matter.

The Market Savings Bank.

A public meeting of the depositors of the Market Savings Bank will be held in the First District Court-room, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., to receive and consider the report of the Depositors' Investigation Committee. A full statement of the affairs of the bank, and the remaining assets, will be presented.

Gas Explosion at the Homeopathic Hospital.

Last evening, an explosion of gas occurred on the top floor of the new Homeopathic Hospital, at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, which shattered all the windows throughout the entire floor. The explosion was caused by the escaping gas from a bracket which had not been properly turned off, igniting from a light carried into the rooms by one of the employes. No person was injured.

NIGHT SCAVENGING.

Reply of the Board of Health to the Assembly.

On the 24th ult. a resolution was adopted by the Assembly, calling upon the Board of Health to furnish a full report of all matters connected with the business of emptying, cleaning, and removing the contents of privy vaults, cesspools, and sinks in this City. The following is the reply of the Board to the resolution, which has been forwarded to Albany:

To the Honorable the Assembly of the State of New-York:

The Board of Health, of the Health Department of the City of New-York, received, on the 31st day of January, 1873, a resolution passed by the Honorable the Assembly on the 24th of January, in the words following, to wit:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY,
ALBANY, Jan. 24, 1873.

Resolved, That the Board of Health of the City of New-York communicate, within ten days from the adoption of this resolution, to this House the process of issuing permits for removing noxious and offensive matter from buildings and vaults in said City, and whether, as to the removal of any species of matter, permits are only granted to one company or corporation; and why, if it is the case, discrimination is made against those to whom permits, before the creation of said company, were granted; and why, as is alleged, also, property-holders are compelled to employ said company or corporation, and pay such charges as are thought fit to be made by it; and also the difference between the method of said company, as now in use, and that formerly practiced; also the number of said permits granted to the said company, and to any person or persons, other than said company, within the last four months, and when they were granted.

By order. J. O'DONNELL, Clerk.

The Board of Health, in answer to the resolution, respectfully report:

First—The applications of any persons for a permit to engage in the business of a night scavenger, or of removing noxious and offensive substances, is referred to the Sanitary Committee. If there be found no cause for doubting his integrity or his ability or disposition to conform to the Sanitary Code, a permit is granted. Section 98 of the Sanitary Code, relating to that subject, is in these words, to wit:

SEC. 98. That no person shall engage in the business of a scavenger, or of transporting manure, swill, ashes, offal, rubbish or garbage, or any offensive or noxious substance, or in driving any cart for such purpose, in the City of New-York, (except the persons acting under the Street-cleaning Commissioner, or the contractors for cleaning the streets, and as this department my provide,) until he shall have first received a permit from this department, of such form and effect as the regulations of the board shall provide, authorizing such persons so to engage.

Second—Permits are not refused to any person, company or corporation that has the means, and applies for a permit to engage in the business of the removal of any species of matter, in the manner required by the provisions of the Sanitary Code. The ordinance in relation to the removal of the contents of privies, vaults, sinks, &c., originally adopted on the 31st of July, 1872, as subsequently amended, is in the words following, to wit:

SEC. 179. From and after the 1st day of September, 1872, no part of the contents of any privy, vault, sink, cesspool, except substances other than excrements insoluble in water, or any accumulation of any offensive fluid, liquid or semi-liquid substance or material being in any excavation, cellars or place, within the limits of the City of New-York, shall be removed therefrom, nor shall the same be transported through any of the streets or avenues of said City, unless and except the same shall be removed and transported by means of an air-tight apparatus, or in such manner as shall prevent entirely the escape of any noxious or offensive odors therefrom, and by a permit from this department.

After this ordinance went into operation, complaints were made to the board by persons previously doing business as night scavengers, asking for the repeal of the ordinance, and for permits to conduct the business in the manner in which it had been carried on previously. These complaints and applications for permits were referred to the Sanitary Committee for consideration and report. That committee made a report in the words following, to wit:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK Oct. 30, 1872.

The undersigned members of the Sanitary Committee respectfully submit the following report on the several petitions and communications relating to the business of scavenging and the ordinance thereon, referred to the Sanitary Committee:

The removal and disposition of night soil in such a manner as to avoid the nuisance liable in handling such offensive material, and to protect the public health, is a most important duty devolving upon the Board of Health. The methods of scavenging hitherto in vogue in this City, have been recognized as exceedingly imperfect, and have been the subject of constant complaint by citizens. The work was done in the rudest manner, and was no improvement upon that practiced fifty years ago. It was as follows: The contents of sinks were taken out in buckets and poured into a large open tub. When this was filled it was carried, uncovered, through halls or alley-ways to the street, and emptied into a loosely-covered, water-tight cart. The result was that the contents of the sinks were thoroughly agitated and exposed to the air, and gave out volumes of nauseous gases, which filled the whole neighborhood and penetrated every adjacent dwelling. The offensive matter was also scattered in the yards and halls, rendering them foul for several days. During the transportation in carts imperfectly covered, the semi-liquid materials often escaped, and the offensive gases so pervaded all the streets through which the carts passed that citizens protested against the scavengers being allowed to go through streets in which they lived. Even the empty cart was so offensive, as it went through the streets, as to compel the people to close their windows. Nor did it unfrequently happen that loaded carts broke down and deposited their contents in the street, thus creating a new and most disgusting nuisance. To obviate as far as possible the necessary nuisance created by this method of scavenging, ordinances have been adopted requiring scavengers to work only late at night, when the people are in bed—to disinfect the contents of sinks before removal—to have covered carts, and to go to and from their places of business through the least built up streets, and generally by the most circuitous routes.

The undersigned have long regarded this method of scavenging as a great sanitary evil. The air of densely-populated blocks is nightly filled with the most poisonous and disgusting emanations from the contents of sinks in the process of removal, and low forms of fever, diarrheas, dysenteries, &c., are thereby created or seriously aggravated. During the warmer months, when this work is most actively carried on, there has been such an increase of these diseases that it has been deemed advisable to discontinue the business until the colder months.

But no adequate remedy has until recently been afforded, and the evils of the old system had to be endured. Within the past year, however, parties have introduced into this country the method of scavenging now adopted and practiced in the cities of Europe. On application to this board for a license as scavengers, the Sanitary Committee was directed to examine their apparatus and its operations, and to report the results. The apparatus consists of an exhaust pump, worked by hand, placed upon a wagon; from this pump, on one head, a four-inch hose, nicely jointed, is carried through the alley-way to the sink, where it is screwed to a metal section perforated at its extremity. This metal section is carried to the bottom of the sink. On the other head a section of hose proceeds from the pump to an air-tight receiver of 85 cubic feet capacity. When the exhaust-pump is set in motion the contents of the sink are drawn out from the bottom and delivered into the receiver without the slightest exposure to the air. The contents of the sink are not agitated at all, except immediately around the pipe, where an instrument is thrust down to prevent the materials like clothes, sticks, &c., obstructing the perforation. On the removal of all the semi-liquid materials, the stones, bricks, ashes, and other accumulations are removed in cans, lowered, when practicable, into the vault, and tightly covered when filled. When the receiving-tank is filled it is driven to the boat, and emptied by attaching a hose. The committee witnessed the operation of this apparatus on many occasions and under a variety of circumstances. The work was carried on in the day time, in crowded thoroughfares, and no passer by was aware of the nature of the business. When the air-tight receiver or tank was conveyed to the boat it passed through the streets at midday, without any one suspecting the nature of the contents.

The committee came to the unanimous conclusion that this method of scavenging was a great and necessary sanitary improvement, and recommended the adoption of an ordinance requiring the work to be done by means of air-tight vessels, or in a manner to prevent the escape of gases.

On the 31st day of July, the Board accordingly adopted an ordinance, which was subsequently amended, and now reads as follows:

SEC. 179. From and after the first day of September, 1872, no part of the contents of any privy, vault, sink, cesspool, except substances other than excrements soluble in water, or any accumulation of any offensive fluid, liquid, or semi-liquid substance or material being in any excavation, cellar, or place within the limits of the City of New-York, shall be removed therefrom; nor shall the same be transported through any of the streets or avenues of said city, unless and except the same shall be removed and transported by means of an air-tight apparatus, or in such manner as shall prevent entirely the escape of any noxious or offensive odors therefrom, and by a permit from this department.

Since this ordinance took effect several parties have applied to the board for license as scavengers, but as yet but one party, viz., the Manhattan Odorless Excavating Company, has furnished the requisite apparatus and performed the work properly. This company received the license on the 4th day of September, and since that date have been actively employed in the work of scavenging. We have almost daily inspected their work and are satisfied with its results.

Petitions for and remonstrances against this method of scavenging, and other papers, have been from time to time referred to the committee. These petitions and remonstrances of citizens are of about equal weight and importance, and do not affect the merits of the question. The objection made to the new method are:

1. The laboring men formerly engaged by the scavengers are thrown out of employment. This is not true, as the company now at work engage to employ them. But even if it were true, it is the same objection that has always been urged when labor-saving machines have supplanted hand-work.

2. It is alleged that the solid contents of sinks are not pumped out, but are removed in cans. This objection has no weight whatever. Matters that require to be shoveled, of course, cannot be removed by a pump. Cans with air-tight covers are lowered into the sink when possible, and, when filled, are covered and conveyed, without being opened or disturbed, to the boat.

3. It is alleged that the company overcharge. This is an old complaint made against all scavengers. As the ordinance limits the charge, any person aggrieved can make his complaint to this board and obtain redress.

4. It is alleged that the ordinance creates a monopoly. This is not true. The ordinance is based upon the fact demonstrated to the board, that scavenging may be so done as practically to relieve it of all offense. There are many methods of effecting this object. The machinery employed by the Manhattan Odorless Excavating Company is but one of many kinds that will secure this end. But, as yet, that company is the only party that has complied with the ordinance. In New-Orleans, Chicago, Cincinnati, and other cities in this country, the same odorless method of removing the contents of sinks is required as by the ordinance of this board, and several different kinds of apparatus are employed.

In conclusion, the committee are of the opinion that the ordinance should not be repealed, but should be rigidly enforced. As the Manhattan Odorless Excavating Company use apparatus that fully complies with the requirements of the ordinance, a license should be granted to it. Licenses should also be granted to all parties who supply themselves with apparatus, of whatever kind, which enables them to do the work properly.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a license as scavenger be granted to the Manhattan Odorless Excavating Company.

Resolved, That licenses as scavengers be granted to all responsible parties who do the work in such manner as to fully comply with the ordinances of the board.

(Signed,) G. CECCARINI, M. D., Chairman,
STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,
MAGNUS GROSS, Committee.

The board, upon consideration, accepted the report, and passed the resolutions, with which it concludes:

Third—By section 104 of the Sanitary Code, no person who removes the contents of sinks, privies, vaults, &c., is permitted to charge over 12 cents for each cubic foot for removing the same, including the disinfecting of the same where that may be necessary prior to making the removal, and the owner or occupant refuses or neglects to disinfect. There have been several complaints made against the Manhattan Odorless Excavating Company of overcharging. These have been promptly investigated by the board. Many have been found to be groundless; where the charges appeared to be excessive, the error was found, as a general thing, to result from the mistake of the men who measured the sinks and privies. There has been no case, to the knowledge of the board, in which there was not shown a disposition on the part of the company to correct the mistake promptly. In all cases of complaints of overcharge made to the board, the parties complaining have been advised not to pay, if they thought the bill was wrong, until the matter had been investigated and the correct amount ascertained.

Fourth—From the 1st of October, 1872, to Jan. 31, 1873, inclusive, 712 permits to empty privies have been issued to the Manhattan Odorless Excavating Company, and no permit has been issued to any other company or person during that period. Of that number, 203 were issued in October, 243 in November, 169 in December, and 97 in January. The course of issuing permits to empty privies is this: Permits for that purpose are issued only to persons having permits to engage in the business of night scavenging. When an order is entered directing a privy to be cleaned, and has been served on the owner of the privy, he is at liberty to employ any person having a permit to do that business, to empty the privy. The licensed scavengers thus employed obtain a permit from an officer of this board to empty such privy, which is granted as a matter of course. This board thus has the means of knowing who is responsible for the execution of such order. Permits to engage in the business of emptying privies are issued only to persons who will undertake to empty them on the mode required by the Sanitary Code.

TAMMANY HALL.

Proceedings of the General Committee Last Evening—A Series of Resolutions Adopted.

The Tammany General Committee met last evening in Tammany Hall, John W. Chanler in the chair.

On motion of John Kelly, the Secretary called the list of delegates, in order to have their places of residence accurately recorded, so that they could be regularly notified of meetings and furnished with tickets of admission to the meetings of the General Committee, and thus prevent the intrusion of outsiders.

The Treasurer reported $1,800 in hand, made up of assessments of $10 on each delegate.

John Kelly, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The investigations now in progress before various Congressional committees, have clearly demonstrated that the corruptions which had been exposed in our Municipal affairs were merely symptoms of a wide-spread demoralization, affecting not only the choice of legislators, but as an inevitable consequence, polluting the very fountains of justice by the substitution of personal pecuniary considerations in lieu of devotion to the public welfare alone; and,

Whereas, It is easy to trace the evils from which our people are now suffering, to a reckless departure from the well-settled principles upon which the Government was founded by the fathers of the Republic, that local self-government should be fully preserved, and only such powers delegated to the General Government as are indispensably necessary to preserve our national existence; that the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the Government should be rigidly kept separate, and under no pretense, however plausible, ever be allowed to invade the functions of each other; and

Whereas, It is especially evident that the deep disgrace which has fallen upon the City of New-York, from the maladministration of its affairs, would never have been possible if the Executive functions of the Mayor as the head of the City Government and the legislative powers of the Common Council had not been impaired, confused, and transferred to irresponsible Commissions, made up or controlled by corrupt men of both political parties, colluding together for the common purpose of enriching themselves at the public expense, and providing for the pensioning of their relations and dependents upon the public treasury, thus concentrating all the powers of Government, Executive, Legislative, and Judicial, in the hands of rings of corrupt men, who, while they succeeded in enriching themselves, made the time-honored name of Tammany Hall as odious as before it had been illustrious from its unwavering devotion to sound Democratic doctrine and practice; and,

Whereas, At length this community arose, as one man, determined to free itself from the yoke of the oppressors who were robbing it of its wealth, as well as its manhood, and succeeded in driving its enemies from power and placing the control of the public money temporarily in trustworthy hands; and,

Whereas, In this general uprising the Democratic Party of this City, as now represented by this General Committee, took no mean part by casting out those among their numbers who either sympathize with the corrupt leaders who had ruled its destinies with a rod of iron, or with those scheming politicians in the Republican Party who desired to reconstruct with new members, and under new devices, a ring of equally unprincipled officials devoted to their own personal agrandizement, and caring nothing for the general welfare; and,

Whereas, The Legislature has now an opportunity to frame a charter for this City which will restore good government, by conferring on the Mayor the powers and duties which legitimately belong to the executive office, now filled by a man whose past services, long experience, and eminent integrity, joined to admitted ability, fully entitled him to the public confidence; therefore,

Resolved, In the name of the Democratic Party, whom we represent, that the Legislature is hereby earnestly invoked to restore to the people of this City the right of self-government, by giving them the power to elect their own rulers, and the proper distribution of the powers of the government among the officers so elected, on the principles embodied in the Constitution of the United States, whereby the Mayor, as the chief executive officer, shall have the power to make all appointments, subject to the confirmation or rejection of the Common Council, such rejection to be made within ten days or the appointments to take effect; with the right of absolute removal of any officer so appointed, without consulting the Common Council, such removal to take immediate effect, with the right to the Mayor to fill the vacancy temporarily until the Common Council shall confirm a successor; whereby the Mayor will have the power to insure, and will then be held responsible for an honest, efficient, and economical administration of the public affairs.

Resolved, That so far as possible, municipal government should be separate from State and national politics, and with that view, we favor, and urge the Legislature to provide for, Spring elections, and that all interference of the Federal authorities in these elections is deprecated; that the day of election should be declared to be a public holiday, in order that every citizen may have full opportunities, not only to exercise the inestimable right of suffrage, but to guard against its illegal exercise on the part of others, and to lend their aid in bringing such offenders to justice.

Resolved, That the most stringent laws should be passed for the punishment of illegal voting, for malfeasance in office, and for using improper means to influence legislative or official action.

Resolved, In view of the great increase of crime in our midst, and the difficulty of procuring speedy trials, and the prompt conviction and punishment of criminals, a reform in the jury system is imperatively demanded by the public welfare, and that the attention of the Legislature and of the Constitutional Convention now in session, is earnestly called to the subject, exceeded by none in its importance, and demanding such consideration and action as will insure the exclusion of ignorant, incompetent, and corrupt men from the tribunal which decides upon the rights and liberties of the citizen, the punishment of crime, and the practical preservation of social order.

On motion of G. W. Plunkitt, the foregoing resolutions were ordered to be printed, and a copy to be sent to the Governor and to each member of the Senate and Assembly.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of nine on municipal government, composed as follows:

Abraham R. Lawrence, (Chairman,) Daniel F. Tiemann, Thomas Dunlap, Abram S. Hewitt, John A. Foley, George A. Jeremiah, Thomas McSpedon, Richard Flanagan, and Alfred T. Ackert.

Mr. Mierson, Chairman of the Committee on By-laws, reported progress.

Standing committees on finance, correspondence, naturalization, and printing were appointed—John Kelly being Chairman of the Committee on Finance, Joseph Blumenthal of the Committee on Correspondence, Eliot Sandford of the Naturalization Committee, and Wm. C. Conner of the Committee on Printing.

The New-Jersey School Tax.

The New-Jersey State Treasurer has forwarded to the Passaic County School Superintendent $62,044 13 as the county's quota of the "two-mill" school tax. This includes $43,837 84 due Paterson, $3,509 99 due Passaic village, $1,932 34 Acquackanonk township, $1,722 23 Little Falls, $1,652 28 Manchester, $2,399 74 Wayne, $2,758 48 Pompton, $4,241 23 West Milford. The total amount paid the county is $5,930 in excess of collections, this being made up by other counties which are wealthier according to population than Passaic.

The Steam-Ship Cuba.

The Cunard steamer Cuba arrived at her wharf at Jersey City, at an early hour yesterday morning. Among the passengers was Rear-Admiral Charles J. Probst, bearer of dispatches, who left for Washington by the 9 o'clock train. The Cuba brought out 130 mail-bags filled with matter. Mr. John F. Havemeyer, son of Mayor Havemeyer, and his bride, *née* Miss Alice Francis, and daughter of Hon. John M. Francis, Minister at Athens, were also among the passengers.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson lectured last night, before a large audience, at Association Hall, on "Joan of Arc."

A new species of counterfeit $5 bill is in circulation. It is got up as an advertising circular closely resembling a Treasury note.

The Sisters of the Stranger relieved last month forty-one persons, at a cost of $107 40. The Sisters have their office at No. 4 Winthrop-place.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday. The report of Superintendent Westervelt showed that 107 bulkheads had been repaired during the past year.

The New-York Athletic Club are preparing for the coming season. A special meeting will take place on the 12th inst. at the club-rooms, No. 6 East Twenty-eighth-street.

The German Central Reform Organization recently reorganized, will meet at the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall, in Fifth-street, this evening in reference to the charter amendments pending before the Legislature.

The annual reception of the scholars of Trinity Church School took place yesterday afternoon in the Sunday-school building, corner of Thames and Church streets. The exercises consisted of declamations, solos, duets, &c.

Edward Dryer, a lad six years of age, was surreptitiously taken, yesterday afternoon, from the asylum known as "The Sheltering Arms," at Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, by a strange woman. The police have been notified, and are searching for the woman and child.

The German Reform Organization of the Fifth Assembly District met last night, and indorsed the charter amendments proposed by the German Central Reform Organization, and approved of the views of Mayor Havemeyer, as expressed in his letter addressed to the Committee of Seventy.

A delegation of officers of the Army of the Potomac waited on Mayor Havemeyer, yesterday, and presented him with an address on the subject of soliciting an appropriation from the City authorities, to aid in the erection of a monument to the late Major-Gen. Meade, on the battle-field of Gettysburg.

Yesterday, the will of Mrs. Sarah H. Campbell, late a resident of this City, came up for probate before Surrogate Hutchings. The testator left an estate of $100,000, $80,000 of which was devised to the testator's only son, Archibald Campbell; the balance was bequeathed to nephews and nieces. The Surrogate adjourned the case after taking testimony.

In order to prevent the escape of prisoners from the Tombs, the Commissioners of Charities have put into operation a most ingenious system of admission. Instead of one class of tickets for male and female visitors, as hitherto, now a male receives a white, and a female visitor a scarlet ticket, thus preventing any exchange of tickets between prisoners and women visiting the jail.

BROOKLYN.

The large dog that devoured the body of Jacob Knoop, in the house at the corner of Commerce and Imley streets, was shot at noon yesterday.

The material of the old James-street Market, the site of which has been appropriated for the anchorage of the East River Bridge, was sold at auction, yesterday, for $1,055.

Wednesday night John Cloonan called at the residence of Thomas Day, No. 68 Adams-street, and demanded some pictures which he said belonged to his sister. Day refused to give them up, whereupon Cloonan fired three pistol-shots at him, without effect. Cloonan was arrested.

Wednesday night, E. L. Kilduff, Captain of the canal-boat O. C. Dewitt, lying at the foot of Washington-street, saw two men carrying off about 200 feet of rope they had stolen from him. He fired two pistol shots after them, but does not know whether either of the men were struck.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Grand Jury of Westchester County concluded their labors for the February term yesterday. They found sixteen true bills of indictment against offenders.

Coroner Miller was called, yesterday, to hold an inquest upon the body of an unknown man of respectable appearance, about forty years old, who, the day previous, committed suicide by deliberately jumping on the down railroad track, in front of an approaching train of the New-Haven Railroad, near Melrose Station.

LONG ISLAND.

The Long Island City Police Commissioners have dismissed Officers Small and Willis from the force.

The Sag Harbor Village Trustees have appointed as a Board of Health Hannibal French, William Buck, W. S. Havens, Jones Winters, B. D. Sleight, G. H. Gleason, and Charles N. Brown. Dr. James H. Rogers has been appointed Health Officer.

NEW-JERSEY.

The building of a new city hall at Bayonne is projected.

Fifteen hundred cattle were slaughtered at the Hoboken Abattoir for the week ending yesterday.

The Hamburg steamer Westphalia sailed from Hoboken yesterday, with 175 passengers and $200,000 in specie.

The public school at West Freehold has been closed on account of the prevalence of the small-pox and scarlet fever.

A charity ball, in aid of the Children's Home, Jersey City, is to be given in Kepler Hall, on the night of the 18th inst.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in session at Trenton, installed its newly-elected officers yesterday.

A new lodge of German Masons is to be instituted in Jersey City this evening. It will be known as Allemania, No. 132.

The last slave manumitted in New-Jersey is still alive. She is known as Aunt Jennie, and resides at Mattawan. She lives with an heir to her former owner.

The subject of supplying Newark with water has been broached in the Board of Trade, and Lake Hopatcong has been suggested as the source of supply, but owing to the cost—$8,000,000—the matter was postponed till the next meeting.

Justice Christen, of Hoboken, was arrested yesterday for retaining rents he had collected for Mrs. Lucille Guilloud. He was taken before Justice White, when the matter was compromised by his paying over the amount in dispute.

A bill having been proposed for the creation of the office of Controller of Newark, and the issue of a million and a half of bonds, a public meeting has decided that both projects are ill-advised. Two meetings are to be held in different sections of the city to-night, to oppose the bill.

A Singular Case—An Attempt to Shoot a Woman.

A singular case was reported by Officer Sadler, of the Jersey City Police, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He was standing at the corner of Warren and Montgomery streets when his attention was attracted by a noise near Washington-street. He went toward the place, when he heard a woman cry, "Don't shoot," and almost immediately a pistol-shot followed. A woman then came toward him, while a man ran the other way. Officers Harney and Finley heard the shot from Washington-street, and pursued the man, but he escaped. The woman was taken to the police station, but refused to give her name or any explanation of the affair, and there being no charge against her, she was allowed to depart.

The Hoboken Murder—The Victim Not Yet Identified.

Yesterday, as upon previous days, a large number of persons visited the body of the man who was murdered on the Elysian Fields on Jan. 31, and which still lies at Coroner Parslow's office, but none of them were able to identify the body. It was the intention of the Coroner to bury the remains yesterday, but it was not done, as certain New-York physicians had stated their desire to make an examination. This they failed to do, and the burial will take place to-day. Dr. Benson yesterday concluded the examination of a portion of the cloth of Berger's jacket, supposed to have been stained with blood, and he has decided that the substance is not blood. Other portions of the stained jacket will be examined to-day, in order that there may be no mistake. The tests applied leave no doubt as to the presence of blood on the switch-turner.

The "Liberal" Republicans—An Obituary Notice by Rufus F. Andrews.

The Liberal Republican Committee met, last evening, at No. 814 Broadway, Mr. Thomas E. Stewart presiding. The committee have not yet recovered from the effects of the late election, the funds being evidently in a low condition, not capable of affording a supply of gas. The hall was dimly lighted by a few candles.

Mr. P. Jardine offered a resolution in favor of woman suffrage, which, after some discussion, was laid on the table.

Mr. Rufus F. Andrews addressed the meeting. He supposed, when coming to the meeting, that the committee met for the purpose of ascertaining whether they had any political status in the United States. He reviewed the present hopeless position of the Liberal Republican Party, without patronage, without influence, without any member from their ranks holding any responsible position in the government of the country. They had not even sufficient influence to appoint a clerk at the Custom-house, or in any of the public offices. He wished to speak from that standpoint, and would ask, could any man hope to run a political party in this country without patronage or influence? The Chairman here called the speaker to order, and requested him to confine himself to the discussion of the motion before the meeting, and after considerable interruption from Mr. Glassey, Mr. Palmer, and others, Mr. Andrews was allowed to proceed with his address. He referred to the corruption which the Credit Mobilier investigation had revealed in several leading Republicans, and believed that if these things were known last September, the elections would have taken a different turn.

The following committees were appointed:

On the City Charter—S. J. Glassey, T. J. Glanbenklee, C. T. Polhamus, Christopher Pullman, Rufus F. Andrews, F. J. Fithian, John Cochrane.

On Organization—S. L. Macombe, Asher Barnett, Peter Cooke, Joseph Forbes, James McCarthy.

The meeting then adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Very Rev. William Starrs, D. D.

Very Rev. William Starrs, D. D., Rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of New-York, died yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock, at No. 263 Mulberry-street, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He celebrated mass yesterday week for the last time. On Friday last he was taken ill and could not leave his bed, but rallied a little on the succeeding days. On Tuesday he experienced a change for the worse, and sank into a stupor, in which state he remained until Wednesday morning, when, during a short period of consciousness, the last rites of the Church were administered to him. At 11 o'clock the same morning he was visited by Archbishop McCloskey, whom he recognized. He then relapsed into unconsciousness, and remained in that state until the next morning, when he died without a struggle. The deceased clergyman was held in high estimation by his clerical brethren, and beloved and revered by the Catholic community at large. Dr. O'Rourke, who attended Father Starrs throughout his illness, states that he was completely prostrated from mental and bodily exhaustion for several months past. The body, clothed in full vestments, lay in state in one of the parlors, which had been draped in mourning, and was visited by a continual stream of people during the day. The deceased was born in Drumquin, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1807, and studied classics in Maynooth College. He arrived in this country in 1831; was received by Bishop Dubois, of New-York, and sent by that prelate to St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, where he finished his theological studies. Returning to New-York, he was ordained in St. Patrick's Cathedral by Bishop Dubois in September, 1834, and remained attached to the Cathedral for ten years. In 1844 he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church in Grand-street, to succeed Rev. Father Quarters, who had been consecrated Bishop of Chicago. He retained this position until 1853, when he was transferred to St. Patrick's Cathedral, the scene of his early labors, succeeding Rev. John Loughlin, who had been consecrated Bishop of Long Island, as rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of New-York, both of which positions he held until his death. Father Starrs was considered one of the best theologians in the City, and had twice acted as theologian in the general councils of the Church. After the death of Archbishop Hughes he had acted as administrator of the affairs of the diocese for nearly eight months until the appointment of Archbishop McCloskey, and had held the office of Superior of the Sisters of Charity for twenty years. He had also been offered the bishoprics of Savannah and other places, but declined them. The body will lie in state at the residence of the deceased until Sunday afternoon, when it will be removed to the Cathedral, and the office of the dead will be chanted. The funeral services will be held at the Cathedral at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. A solemn pontifical requiem high mass will be celebrated by Archbishop McCloskey, after which the body will be placed in the vaults beneath the church.

James Henry Coffin, L.L. D.

James Henry Coffin, L.L. D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Lafayette College, died at Easton, Penn., at 7 o'clock last evening. Prof. Coffin was born Sept. 6, 1806, in Northampton, Mass., was educated by Rev. Moses Hillock, of that State, and graduated at Amherst, in 1828. His life has been spent in teaching. While professor in Williams College, from 1838 till 1843, he advised and directed the building of Greylock Observatory, on Saddle Mountain, the first combined self-registering aremometer and barometer being there placed by him, an improved duplicate of which he recently sent to the Brazilian Government. Since 1846 he has been connected with Lafayette College. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the National Academy of Science. Shortly before his death he completed a revised and enlarged edition of the *Winds of the Northern Hemisphere*, published by the Smithsonian Institute in 1851. The most noteworthy of his other publications are *Solar and Lunar Eclipses*, *A Discussion on the Meteoric Fire-balls, &c.* As a private man, his characteristics were kindness, integrity and honor.

Cattle Markets.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800; market continues dull under unfavorable Eastern markets and the scarcity of cars; prices weak though not quotably lower; very few really choice on the market. Fair to good native Steers sold at $4 50@$5 25; choice, $5 50@$5 60; fair to choice Texans, $3 80@$4 37½; shipments, 1,100. Hogs less active; about 10c. lower; packers holding off for a further decline; receipts, 19,000; prices ranged from $4@$4 25, mostly at $4 15@$4 25; shipments, 4,200.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—Cattle dull; heavy receipts depress the market; prices ¾c.@¾c. lower; the very best in the market sold at 5¾c.@7¾c.; that generally rated first quality, 4¾c.@5¾c.; medium or good to fair quality, 3¾c.@4¾c.; receipts, 2,269; sales, 2,050. Hogs in full supply, and in moderate demand at 6¾c.@7¾c.; receipts, 10,082. Sheep dull and weak, with a downward tendency at 4¾c.@7¾c.; receipts, 3,011.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Feb. 4, via KEY WEST, Feb. 6.—Exchange firmer: on the United States, 60 days, currency, 13¾@14 premium; do., short sight, currency, 15¾@16¾ premium; do., 60 days, gold, 29@29½ premium; do., short sight, gold, 31@31½ premium. On Paris, 23¾@24 premium; Spanish Gold, 23 premium. Sugar weak; sales of No. 12 Dutch Standard at 11¾ reals ₱ arroba.

[Advertisement.]

"DIGESTION."—"Cod Liver Oil invigorates the digestion," and improves the character of the blood. HAZARD & CASWELL'S is perfectly pure and palatable.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—G. W. Laine, J. S. Brophy, R. W. Lucas, J. B. Lindley, Dr Lindley, Lewis Weston, A. W. Booth, P. Nelson, Le Roy Edgar, Chas. W. Gordon, Mrs. N. B. Sanford, Rev. Daniel Curry and wife, N. E. Simons, C. P. Greenough, F. Bushy, Master H. H. Stotesbury, Mrs. R. Graham, James Follansby, Thomas Gorham, Mrs. M. H. Trigler, Mrs. H. C. Weeks, child and infant, Chas. J. Cole, E. Ulrich, R. Raymond.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......7:03 | Sun sets......5:25 | Moon sets..3:49
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..3:36 | Gov. Island..4:25 | Hell Gate..5:47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

Cleared.

Steam-ships General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; South Carolina, Becket, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Westphalia, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; City of Mexico, Sherwood, Havana, &c., F. Alexandre & Sons; Manhattan, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Glad Tidings, Thompson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; City of Manchester, (Br.,) Mitchell, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Hadden Hall, (Br.,) Reed, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Cape Clear, (Br.,) Landsboro, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks.

Barks Eulalia, (Swed.,) Borgstrom, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Madcap, (Br.,) Vannewell, Gibraltar for orders, Geo. F. Bulley; Traveler, (Br.,) Penfold, Rio Janeiro, J. L. Phipps & Co.; Conqueror, (Br.,) Davidson, Bristol, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Sjofna, (Norw.,) Casuldsen, London, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs B. Ingenso, Austen, Port-au-Prince, &c., R. Murray, Jr.; Glance, (Br.,) Williams, Gibraltar for orders, Geo. F. Bulley; Fanny, (Swe.,) Kenmonsen, Alicante, &c., Tetens & Bockmann; Kegnano, (Ital.,) Sartino, Queenstown or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta.

Schr. E. M. Wright, Freeman, New-Orleans.

Arrived.

Steam-ship America, (Ger.,) Bussius, Bremen Jan. 11, via Southampton 14th, Falmouth 18th, and St. John, N. F., Feb. 2, with 196 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Delta, (Br.,) Stevens, Liverpool 23 ds., with mdse. to H. Sweetland & Co. Jan. 11, lat. 50 25, lon. 13 11, spoke Cebe, (N. G.,) from Rotterdam, for Philadelphia, 27 ds. out.

Steam-ship Thuringia, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg Jan. 22, via Havre 25th, with mdse. and 170 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Ellen Austin, French, London 63 ds., with mdse. to Spofford Bros. & Co.

Brig Wm. H. Bickmore, (of Stockton,) Bickmore, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Bark Undine, (of Liverpool,) Balfour, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Bark Crone, (Aust.,) Stark, Sligo 51 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Emma, (of Portland,) Smart, Matanzas 15 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Field & Way.

Schr. General [illegible], (of Waldoboro,) Waite, Aux Cayes 19 ds., with logwood to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Anna E. Holton, Gordon, Newbern, N. C. 5 ds., with naval stores to [illegible].

Schr. Nelly Potter, Davids, Washington, N. C. 6 ds., [illegible].

Schr. E. F. [illegible].

Schr. Annie Walker, Rich, Mosquito Inlet, 14 ds., with live oak to Swift Bros. & Co.

Schr. J. M. Fitzpatrick, [illegible].

Ship Camilla, Tanner, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Schr. Ridgewood, Henderson, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Annie C. Leverett, Stephen, Mosquito Inlet 7 ds., with live oak to Swift Bros.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

WIND—Sunset, light S. E.; cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Westphalia, for Hamburg; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz, via Havana; General Barnes, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; ship Orville, for Antwerp.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 6.—Arr. steamer Ashland, from Philadelphia; ship James Duncan, from Havana.

Sld. steamer James Adger, for New-York; schr. Kate McClintock, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 6.—Passed in for Baltimore brig Gipsey Chief, from Messina; brig Echo, from Rio; schr. Charlotte Jameson, from Orchilla.

Passed out, bark Amazon, for Rio; brig John Boyd, for Ponce.

In the Roads, wind bound, schrs. Charlie Miller, for Virginia; Eva, M. E. Simmons, Maria Pearson, Samuel M. Vance, R. G. Benton, for Baltimore; John R. Kelsey, M. E. Bayard, J. H. Rapp, Maggie McDonnell, for Northern ports.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 6.—The North German Lloyds' steam-ship Hansa, Capt. Brickenstein, from New-York Jan. 25, for Bremen, touched at this port this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—The Allan line steam-ships Corinthian, Capt. Miller, from New-Orleans Jan. 1, and Scandinavian, Capt. Aird, from Portland Jan. 25, have arr. here.

TIFFANY & CO.,

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NEW STYLES OF ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND FRENCH NOTE AND LETTER PAPERS. WEDDING, RECEPTION, AND VISITING CARDS, MONOGRAMS, INITIALS, CRESTS, &c., PLAIN AND IN COLORS. MENUS, BADGES, &c., PAINTED WITH SPECIAL DESIGNS.

THE WHOLE OF THE WORK, DESIGNING, ENGRAVING, PRINTING, PAINTING, &c., BEING DONE ON THE PREMISES, WE ARE ABLE TO OFFER BETTER STYLES WITH GREAT PROMPTNESS.

2,717,420

WAS THE AGGREGATE

Daily Circulation

OF

THE SUN

FOR THE MONTH OF

JANUARY, 1873.

The daily issues of THE SUN for the month ending Jan. 31, were as follows:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	[illegible]	17	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOTAL SALES OF MONTH......2,717,420

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Between 31st and 32d sts.

$100,000 FOR ONLY $10!

TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS [illegible] of the Public Library of Kentucky, at Louisville, Ky. [illegible]

MARSH'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 2 Dey-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young [illegible]